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MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. X.

MARCH, 1915.

No. 1.

SEAFARING IN TIME OF WAR, 1756-1763.

HELEN WEST RIDGELY

After much assorting and sifting of documents preserved at "Hampton," the home built by one of the "Seafarers" later in life, we have been able to piece out a narrative, which may be of interest to Marylanders of the present day. A peep, now and then, into the pages of the *Maryland Gazette*, has also helped to elucidate matters and the two vellum-covered Port of Entry Records at the Maryland Historical Society, begun in the year 1756, add a quota of authority not to be ignored.

A letter with the following address, speaks for itself:

A Monsieur Cha^s Ridgely,
Prisonnier de Guerre
à Carhaix.

Dax, April y^e 25th, 1757.

Dear Charles:

This day I received yours of the 10th Instant, and I am very sorry you are so unfortunate as to be taken by the french, which is no small matter; but do not bewail your misfortune, as its the fortune of war, we must submit and bare it with patience. Do not be cast Down, but look forward for the release, it will come never Dispare. As we are so unfortunate

as to be in this part of the world, wish we ware together and if I was not under Expectation of Getting exchanged would Immediately apply to my friend to be removed to you, which would be no very hard matter to obtain as severall from this place have bin Removed to a small Town about Thirty miles beyond Bourdeaux. I was taken y^e Jan^y in Lat^d 49.20 and Long^d 12.00 from London by a privateer of Bayonne, where we arrived y^e 19th and was Safe Conducted to the Castle, where I met with many of my Acquaintance. The number of prisoners in the Castle when I arrived was 47 masters, [many] gentlemen passengers and upwards of 400 seamen, which number is now increased to near 800 in all. On my arrival to Bayonne I wrote to my Good friend Mr. Hanbury for a supply which I rec'd the 22^d Feb^y and an order for my Bale to this place, where I have Enjoyed myself Ever since. Its a small Town about 30 miles up the River from Bayonne; around it is a fine Country where we have the privilege of walking, riding and gunning under [inspec]tion, there is 13 of us here, we Live as prisoners of war at the rate of per month; eleven masters have escaped from this place." [Here the letter is torn and defaced, but continues:] "The Commissary of the province wonte permit any more to go home on Bale, as they are allowed in the other provinces of france. What is the reason of it none of us Can tell, those that are gone from this place have their Exchanges from the Court of France, the 4th Instant I rec'd a letter from Mr. Hanbury, wherein he advised me that he had ordered his correspondent in Bayonne to Bale me to England on the same terms that you wrote me they gave which went from Mariland, which is Refused by the Commysary here. His answer to my friend was that he had no orders from the Court of France to Let any one go to England on Bale and without would take no [steps] many others here has had the same orders . . . have no Bale but all the Interest they Can get wonte Do. So I waite with patience the Event of another Letter from London if, in which, have no hopes of my Exchange will if possible come to you. Mr. Hanbury has

Two Ships taken besides mine, Capt. Lewis in the Ship *Molly*, which Capt. Coxon had in Patapsco four years ago and Capt. Waring in Mr. Wolstonholmes Brigg from Virginia Lading with Tobacco, the ship was brought into Bayonne and the Brigg is gone to [Havre] I rec'd a letter from Waring telling me that he was in Mariland at Christmas, several days before he had been at Baltimore Town. Your brother John was very well then and all friends that he new except Mr. Galloway's wife who was buried a few days before and Captain Hendricks in his Brigg was taken in the West Indies and carried to Martin Eake [Martinique] I wrote to your Brother Johnny since my being taken prisoner which hope will Reach him, if you should write to Maryland please to make my Compliments to our friends. None of your acquaintances are here and only Capt. Jones in the Castle of Bayonne as I no of Except Mr. Brown who sent me your letter from the Castle and Desires his Compliments to you. Capt. Peddie, Capt. Richardson and his mate, ten masters and about Thirty Seamen has made their Escape from the Castle of Bayonne at four different times which has got clear off. Capt. Jones and Two other masters was taken within a mile of Spain and brought Back to the Castle where they now Remain: Hope while we remain in this Situation in france we shall corispond with pen, ink and paper, and beleave me with Sincerity to be Dear Cha^s, your obed^t Serv^t.

Jehost^t Rawlings.

Capt. Jehosophat Rawlings cleared the port of Annapolis, Sept. 22^d, 1756, on the ship *Severn*, owned by John and Capel Hanbury, London, and he was captured, as we have seen, on his return voyage. The first mention of him, on the Port of Entry Records, is on June 19th, 1756, when he arrives at Annapolis on the ship *Severn* from London with European goods.

The capture of Captain Richardson, to whom he alludes in his letter as having escaped from Bayonne, is mentioned in the *Maryland Gazette* of March 3^d, 1757:

"We have an account that Capt. Joseph Richardson in the ship *Lux*, who sailed from hence last Fall for London, loaded with Tobacco is taken by the French and carried to Morlaix."

He had cleared the Port of Annapolis on Sept. 21st, 1756, preceding his friend Rawlings by one day. The ship, which he had after his release, was burned, but on Sept. 21st, 1758, we find him in command of the *Nancy*, Dr. George Steuart, owner, bound for London, and again on Oct. 4th, 1760, in command of the *Two Sisters*, Samuel Galloway, owner.

The names of Capt. John Lewis and Capt. Wells Waring, also reappear on the Port Records. In the autumn of 1760, the former sails again on the ship *Molly*, the Hanburys of London, owners, and Capt. Waring on the Brigantine *Experiment*, June 19th, 1758. Robt. Swan and Anthony McCulloh of Liverpool, owners.

Capt. Jones, also mentioned in Rawlings' letter, was doubtless Capt. Thomas Jones, who on the snow *Enterprise* left Annapolis for London on Oct. 30th, 1756.

The log-book, which Charles Ridgely managed to save at the time of his capture, shows that the ship on which he sailed left Cape Henry on the 7th of November, 1756. On Dec. 4th, just as they were about to enter the English Channel, a sail was seen "standing" the same way. At 8 she came up with them and proved to be a French privateer with 14 guns and 150 men. After the firing of three guns, the Captain ordered the "colors struck." The entries are made in Charles Ridgely's handwriting and go on to relate that the Captain, Charles himself, and all the men excepting the mate and two hands, were carried aboard the privateer and were stripped of all clothes worth taking. "Likewise" adds Charles, "I had 8 pistoles taken from me." The pistole was a Spanish gold-piece, varying in value from three to five dollars.

We have no means of knowing, actually, in what capacity Charles Ridgely sailed on this disastrous voyage, but tradition says that at one period of his career he acted as super-cargo on one of his father's ships. He evidently held some such position

in Oct., 1755, when he advertised in the Maryland Gazette for an apprentice, who had run away from the Brig *Charles*, a craft that his father and brother were also interested in, as shown by an advertisement appearing on the 16th of the same month:

“For Cork

The Brig *Charles*, Jacob Walters, Master, now lying in Patapsco; will sail by the 10th of November, having already a good part of the Loading on board. For Freight or Passage apply to Messieurs Charles and John Ridgely of Baltimore Town.

N.B. She is a good vessel about 3 years old, and has very good accommodations for Passengers.”

At this time Charles Ridgely, Jr., was but twenty-two years of age; but in less than ten years, his father and brother were both leaning upon him as the active man of affairs in their combined interests as owners of the Northampton Iron Works.

Charles Ridgely, Jr., was born Sept. 17th, 1733, being about ten years younger than his brother John. Tradition says that, as a boy, he ran away to sea. His correspondence shows a character impatient of opposition and it is very probable that his father's second marriage to Lydia, widow of Dr. Samuel Stringer, may have been the cause of his taking this step. At all events his handwriting proves that he missed some of the educational advantages, which fell to the lot of his seniors. He was a strong and possibly rough, but dominant Colonial, ready to settle off-hand any difference of opinion, by which he thought his rights invaded. Anecdotes of his prowess as a boxer and wrestler have been handed down by his nephew Charles R. Carnan who afterwards took the name of Ridgely to inherit “Hampton.” When as a boy, he attended with his uncle such gatherings as correspond to our country fairs, the elder Charles wore a ribbon around his knee as a challenge to fight, which if accepted, usually ended in his victory over his opponent.

On one occasion, after Charles Carnan had grown to manhood, in fact was a married man, he found discretion the better

part of valor and jumped out of the dining room window at "Hampton" to escape a horsewhipping from his irate uncle, as well as to avoid what in those days would have been considered a breach of filial duty had he used his youthful vigor to defend himself against his aged relative.

These sidelights on his character lead us to think of Charles Ridgely, Jr., as bearing with anything but patience the restrictions and privations of captivity. That he had written to a correspondent in Rotterdam for funds which he did not immediately receive, is shown by a letter from William and James Manson.

"Mr. Charles Ridgely, Jr.,
Rotterdam (Date missing).

Sir:

Last Post brought us your Favour of 12th inst^t from Carhaix, by which we are Sorry to find that you had not got the Money, we ordered Mr. Barral of Morlaix to pay you. There must have been some mistake in that affair, as Mr. Barral wrote us he would pay you the money on demand. We wrote Mr. Charles René Padel of St. Malo 20 January to supply you with four Hundred and fifty livres but by your going to Carhaix instead of Dinant that gentleman could not possibly find you, but we have again wrote to him this night in your favour desiring him to send you Credit immediately, which no Doubt will be complied with—we hear of no Cartel yet settled, which is a great hardship on Prisoners, especially when they are removed to such Distant places as you are, we are,

Very sincerely,

Sir,

Yours most humb^e Serv^{ts}

Wm. and James Manson."

A few years ago Julian Le R. White, who, as grandson of the late John Ridgely of Hampton, had passed much of his boyhood at the old home, took a keen interest in trying to solve the problem of how Charles Ridgely obtained his release. He had

a search made among the archives of the Minister of Marine at Paris, and although he did not find what he was looking for, he stumbled upon an interesting coincidence which is worth recording here. In a section of the archives devoted to the "Quartier de Brest" we find that a Mr. Ridgely, taken from the Ship's Company of the vessel *Greenwich*, was imprisoned the 11th May, 1757, and transferred the 3rd June following to Carhaix, "where he had the town for prison on parole."

Then an extract from the "Cartons" concerning the exchange of prisoners in the Seven Years' War, shows that certain French prisoners were disembarked at St. Malo on the 16th March, 1758, and the packet *Arcturia* which brought them to France, re-embarked with the English prisoners sent back in exchange. Bracketed together on the list, are the names of a Frenchman, Mr. Desfarges, ex-lieutenant of the King's Frigate *La Bien Acquise* and an Englishman Mr. Ridgely, ship-lieutenant.

The date of Mr. Ridgely's discharge, however, comes months after the release of Charles Ridgely, Jr., whom we find in July, 1757, duly installed as the Captain of the snow *Baltimore Town* bound from London to Virginia and Maryland. On July 20th and 22nd, he receives his directions respectively, from James Russell, Merchant of London, and Wm. Dunn of Stockton, Master, from whom Russell has chartered the ship.

On July 23rd the log-book continues the narrative, showing how disaster accompanies our Captain on his way from London to the Downs; for the snow is run into by a collier, who carries away her "Best Bower, Stocks and Cathead," two carpenters having to be employed to remedy the trouble. Upon arriving at the Downs on the 27th, 50 sail are found riding at anchor and the pilot leaves. On the 28th, orders are received from the Man-of-War *Mermaid*, which is to act as "Convoy" to the Merchant Fleet to Maryland and Virginia, the war making this provision necessary. While in the Downs, he hears from Mr. Russell, who says in his letter of August 8th, 1757:

"If you should be taken, I think you may venture to ransom at four or five thousand pounds, but in that you must do as

well as you can, hope you'l have no occasion, have sent you a parcel of letters, which own receipt of", &c., &c.

The snow was anchored next off Ryde on the Isle of Wight; but it was not until August 31st, that its captain went on board the *Mermaid* in Portsmouth Harbor to receive his final sailing orders. These he enclosed to Mr. Russell, who in an earlier letter had shown impatience at the delay.

During the long time of waiting for the fleet to sail, the crew of the *Baltimore Town* was kept busy making "plats" for cables; setting up the main rigging; coiling pieces of junk, tinkering at bowsprit; working on "dogs" for yard arms; getting in the water supply; mending sails, making "gaskets"; cleaning the decks and repairing the damage done by a gale.

The Captain was interested in everything that came under his eye. On one occasion he comments upon the beauty of "Madame" Roberts' gardens, which he had that day visited on the Isle of Wight, pronouncing them the finest he had ever seen. On another, he returns to the ship to find that a young man named Hubbard had come aboard in his absence and removed the belongings of Mrs. Hubbard and Miss Hubbard, his mother and sister, who were to have been among the passengers, leaving a note from Capt. Dunn casting discredit upon the new Commander. Hereupon ensues a correspondence to which James Russell's letter of Aug. 30th, furnishes the key. The mate, Grinsdale, evidently, had been making mischief and the captain had his doubts, as to a possible compatibility of temper between himself and the mate. But of this, anon.

"Capt. Charles Ridgely.

Sir:

I rec'd both your letters, the 25th and 26th, which I should have answered sooner, but waited to see Capt. Dunn, who tells me that he has wrote to his mate Grinsdale to behave wel to you and that will of course induce you to behave so to him. I did not doubt, but all that was alleged against you would turn out as you represent it. As you are by charter commander of the ship for the present voyage, you are to keep

the command and observe Capt. Dunn's orders as owner, if Mr. Grinsdale behaves in his station as a mate ought to he'll no doubt please you, if he takes upon him to use you ill, I think you have right to take another mate, but as I have no doubt of your agreeing together, shall say no more on this head. Capt. Dunn will not return any of the money to Hubbard, he, Hubbard, threatens doing great things against you, I do not mind, I have chartered a ship about the *Ann's* burthen. She goes in the Government Service and then is cons^d to Mr. Cha^s Grahame. I wish you a fair wind and good passage and shall be glad to hear from you before you sail, I am S^r,

Your assured friend and serv^t,

James Russell.

To Capt. Charles Ridgely of the *Baltimore Town*, to be left at Richard Bryants at the King's head on the Point, Portsmouth."

Possibly the King's Head was our Captain's headquarters, when he went on shore, and it may have been at this hostelry that he enjoyed the fine mutton of old England, with turnips and greens, which he mentions on one occasion, when he had been on shore for supplies for the ship.

On Sept. 2nd, Russell writes again:

"Sir:

I this day rec'd your favour with fresh sailing orders and hope you'll not be longer delayed. You have enclosed letter from your brother. They were all well the 20 July and wanted a ship of your burthen to Patapsco. I have done taking notice of anything they say to your prejudice. If Hubbert is so foolish as to arrest you, I'll find bale. Please take care of the Inclosed letters and believe me," &c., &c.

There were other things at this time, of a less personal nature, to engage the Captain's attention. The great harbor, nearby, whence ships were coming or to which ships were going, provided a shifting scene for him to comment upon. Other merchant ships were constantly arriving. On one occasion, he men-

tions a fleet of "Portmen," on another the eight "King's Ships" riding at anchor, some carrying as many as ninety guns; also the bringing in of a French prize from the west of the Isle of Wight and the arrival of two 50 or 60-gun ships conveying the muster of men lately captured by the French and carried into Brest. Of these the Captain and Officers were taken as prisoners to the same town, where he had been a few months before. Then came reports of some 36-gun ships lying in Calais Road, and of the *Tartar* engaged in combat with four large French privateers, two of which mounted 18 and 24 guns, and were captured as prizes. Following this was the account of the *Southampton's* achievement, when with "40000 pounds on board" she was attacked by five French privateers, three of which were 36-gun frigates. "She engaged them four hours and then the Privateers thought proper to sheer off, being well mauled both sides."

Among the English men-of-war in the harbor were the flagship *Romulus*, Admiral Hawke, flying the blue flag at the main-top-mast-head; the *Neptune*, commanded by Knowles flying the red flag from the fore-top-mast-head, and the *Blearflow* under Braddock, with the white flag at the mizzen-top-mast-head. Admiral Lord Hawke was in command of the Channel Fleet in 1757-1758.

At last, on Sunday, Sept. 4th, at 11 o'clock a. m., the Man-of-War *Mermaid*, carrying 20 guns and acting as the "proper" convoy to the fleet bound for Maryland and Virginia, loosed both her topsails and fired a gun as a signal to her contingent to unmoor. At this time the craft gathered in these waters number 5 transports, nearly 200 sail and convoys of 4 or 5 "sail-men" of war.

On the 6th the *Mermaid* sailed in company with a 50-gun ship in charge of the fleet bound for Gibraltar. These ships made signals for the fleets to keep astern "in a body as much as they could."

Friday, Sept. 9th found them 5 leagues distant from Lizard's Point, and there the two fleets separated. By twelve o'clock the one bound for Gibraltar was out of sight.

The following entry in the log-book shows that the young Captain of twenty-four, his ambition gratified, now recognizes that the real voyage, with all its uncertainties and responsibilities, is about to begin.

"A Journall of a voyage by God's Permission on Board the Snow *Baltimore Town* from London, Latt 51-31, Long^t 00:00, to Cape Henry in Virginia in the Latt^d 37.00 and Long^t 75.24, so god send the good Snow to her Desired port in Safety amen. Kept by me Charles Ridgely, Jun^r, Master of said Snow, owned by William Dunn of Stocktown, chartered by Mr. James Russell, tobacco merchant of London."

The main incidents of the voyage, of which some are amusing and some tragic, begin with signals from the flag-ship to the fleet, to keep under her stern. On the 14th the former "gives chase and brings a vessel to" which, however proves to be one of the fleet that was missing. Whenever a strange ship comes in sight, we find Capt. Ridgely, entering into the spirit of the chase and "keeping away" after the Convoy; but a couple of days afterwards, while trying to follow the lead, the mast "was started." This was evidently too much for mate Grinsdale, who "damned" the captain in his cabin; whereupon that worthy turned him out. On the 17th, Convoy and fleet were out of sight leaving the snow with a disabled mast, a scarcity of rope, shipping a deal of water and minus a water cask loosed from its lashings. But the hopefulness of youth hit upon expedients, which enabled him to utilize the strong gales and squalls, reported on the 19th, and he was carried within speaking distance of the *Mermaid*. He begged for some rope, but was told that the "Master" was asleep. The next day he had the emphatic answer from the latter that he would not let him have an inch! With every day fresh discoveries were made of the unseaworthiness of the snow, of sails that would not bear mending, or of masts that had to be stayed; but the Captain's good fortune did not desert him. Sometimes he was abreast of the Convoy, and sometimes with the stragglers of the fleet, until finally there is no longer a mention of either. When not

trying to master the difficulties of his position, he catches land birds and makes observations about porpoises and Mother Carey's chickens.

On Oct. 2nd, occurs the tragedy of the voyage. An apprentice of the ship-owner falls overboard and is drowned, but not before an attempt has been made to save him; an account of which we give in the captain's words, reserving to ourselves the rights of spelling: "We made a Line fast to a Hencoop, Bore it astern, but he could not get to it. In hauling in the coop the Line gave way and the coop was Lost with him. We kept the ship to until we was certain he was Lost and then Kept away." There were strong gales of wind and heavy squalls that day, to sing the poor lad's requiem.

The Banks of Newfoundland were sighted on Oct. 4th. Those among us, who have taken the fastest steamers across the Atlantic know how we welcome, even after a few days' monotonous outlook, the first signs of life in sea and sky accompanying an approach to land and we can appreciate the feeling which leads the Captain, after his month at sea, to note in his journal such appearances as Gulf weed, a tropical bird, a flying fish, sharks, leather jackets, young dolphins and porpoises. Another stretch of monotony follows; then he "speaks" an out-going man-of-war with a fleet of merchant-ships, is set right in his bearings and hears that he is 150 miles from Cape Henry.

On Oct. 28th another mast is sprung and a boom broken, but on the 30th the excitement of sounding begins. Then a sight of ducks, flying towards their favorite feeding-grounds among the inlets of the Chesapeake, warms the seaman's heart with thoughts of home.

Nov. 3rd. finds the ensign and "Jack" being hoisted to signal a pilot. He comes on board when the ship is but three miles from the Cape, then passing "Old Point Comfort," so named by storm-tossed mariners of old, they sail into Hampton Roads on Friday, Nov. 4th, at about 3 p. m. It seems strange to us in these days of telegraph and telephone, that it should have taken nearly a week for the following notice to appear in the *Maryland Gazette*.

"Nov. 10th, 1751.

The *Baltimore Town*, Capt. C. Ridgely, who was thought to be lost, is safe arrived at Hampton, Va."

In a letter written to Capt. Dunn by John Ridgely in the following May, when the snow *Baltimore Town* after undergoing extensive repairs had started for England, he remarks: "And the repair was hugely necessary, I assure you. I never saw a vessel in worse condition arrive in the Country, their Preservation must be owing to the hand of Providence, for certain I am that had they had a hard gale of wind, she never could have weathered it." The hand of Providence, which often protects the fortunes of persons endowed with an indomitable will, had, indeed, carried our captain to his destination, and in spite of gales and warring elements.

The unloading of the cargo at Hampton, Va., and along the Patuxent River in Maryland, when flats or lighters had to be engaged to carry it ashore, consumed nearly three weeks; and so, it was not until Nov. 23rd, that the snow arrived "athwart" Annapolis. The firing of two guns at this point failed to bring a pilot and the voyage up the Bay continued without one. Finally, they fell in with a boat which supplied the deficiency. After this they ran up as high as the Patapsco and brought up in four fathoms of water.

The details, from now on, would hardly interest the general reader, and yet, they show that, besides having in view the final disposal of his cargo, the Captain was already busying himself about the repairs on the ship. Leaving her with the pilot he goes on shore below Baltimore Town, and sends a carpenter on board to take measurements for new masts, &c. The delivery of goods and the dismantling for repairs go on simultaneously. On Dec. 1st, "All hands are at work, but the Dutchman and two Genoese who are on shore drinking." The carpenter is sent to make them stop. From the 14th to the 20th, ballast is being removed from the hold and iron loaded in. Then all is ready for the tobacco; but the freezing up of the river, between the

19th and the 26th, delays the flats, laden with that commodity, plying between Elkridge and Baltimore.

In the meantime the ship's officers, including the carpenter, are called on shore to make a "protest." This had been done, once before, upon their arrival in Virginia, and was evidently something required in connection with the Custom's duties. The *Baltimore Town* as we have seen, had failed to stop at Annapolis, on the way up the Chesapeake, to make her report; and as neither upon arriving, nor upon departing is she mentioned on the Port of Entry Records, it is to be supposed that Capt. Ridgely, in his arbitrary way, had taken upon himself to dispense with the usual formalities. This was not the case however on a subsequent voyage, as is shown by a document preserved among his papers.

"Port of Annapolis In Maryland:

These may certify that on the ninth Day of July last came to his Majesty's Custom House in Annapolis, Charles Ridgely, Master or Commander of the ship *Charming Nancy*, Burthen two hundred tons or thereabouts, mounted with no guns, navigated with 14 men, plantation built as per Register, and here entered in the said ship six chests of tea marked as follows: (marks given) one thousand and twenty-four pounds Bohea Tea (marks given) nine hundred and ninety-one pounds Bohea Tea, which said Chests were on the twentieth Day of March last by William Crichton Entered at his Majesty's Custom House at London for Exportation in the said ship and which is here landed and put on shore.

Given under my hand and seal this 6th day of August in the 33rd year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the second, King of Great Britain, &c."

Annoque Domini 1759.

Benedict Calvert, Stephen Bordley, Naval Officer."
Collector.

Just one more extract from the *Maryland Gazette* and we shall discontinue our narrative for the present.

"Annapolis, July 12th, 1759.

Sunday last, came up the Bay the *Charming Nancy*, Capt. Ridgely . . . and we take pleasure to acquaint the Public that the whole Fleet from London for Virginia and Maryland are now arrived, except two, Captains Montgomery and Lewis; and are said to be the richest Fleet, which perhaps ever came into the Country. They came out under the *Lynn* Man-of-War. Walter Stirling, Esq., Commander, who kindly took his leave of them at the Capes."

TANEY'S LETTERS TO VAN BUREN IN 1860.

COMMUNICATED BY
BERNARD C. STEINER

In 1860, Van Buren, who was engaged in compiling his memoirs, wrote Chief Justice Taney to ask his recollection of certain matters occurring in Jackson's administration, while Taney was in the Cabinet, as Attorney General or Secretary of the Treasury. The answers to these questions were long and confidential and are now found in the Van Buren Papers in the Library of Congress. The important part of the letters are here printed and throw an interesting light upon the national events of the period. It is interesting to recall that on September 19, 1833, Jackson wrote Van Buren, "Mr. Taney is a stirring man. You would have been delighted with him, had you been present," and ten days later he wrote again, "Mr. Taney is a host. His energy combined with his clear views will enable him to carry into effect the change" in the deposits.

The first letter is dated March 3, 1860. Taney referred to a recent illness which had shaken him and from which he had not yet recovered and to the good care his unmarried daughter, Ellen, took of him. "When it was understood that Mr. McLane was to succeed Mr. Livingston in the State Department, the

late Mr. Andrew Stevenson, Mr. Blair and Major Lewis asked my consent to present my name for the Treasury Department. But I positively refused saying and saying truly that it was one of the last offices in the government that I would willingly take. And I afterwards accepted the office because circumstances had occurred, from the conduct of Mr. Duane, that made it my duty to the President and my own honor (after the advice I had given him) to take a responsibility, which very few would at that time have been willing to encounter. I never could understand by what influence the President was so much misled as to appoint Mr. Duane when he had made up his own mind to remove the government deposits from the Bank of the United States."

"Although I was one of his Cabinet, he never mentioned the subject of the vacancy in the Treasury in my hearing. And I confess this unusual reserve on his part rather annoyed me. And when our friend, Stevenson, who seemed to have the faculty of knowing everybody's thoughts, told me Duane would be appointed, I was greatly surprised and thought that for once, he must be mistaken. It, however, proved otherwise and it turned out that as usual, he was right. I always supposed the appointment as well as the reserve of the President to me arose from some suggestions of Mr. McLane. If I could see you, I could tell you many instances of his talent and address in his steady and persevering efforts to obtain the recharter of the bank." "How I love to recall those scenes."

On April 9, 1860, Taney wrote, "When I first saw General Jackson after the news arrived that the French Chambers had refused to appropriate the money to pay the indemnity stipulated by the Treaty, I found him indignant and somewhat excited at this open breach of faith and disposed to think that the French ministry, from fears for their own popularity at home, had not pressed the subject as earnestly as they ought to have done upon the legislative body, yet from what he then said, I thought he was disposed to make allowances for the difficulties which must sometimes be encountered in a government, when the Treaty making power is in one department and the

power of granting or refusing to grant money to carry it into execution is vested in another and that he would content himself for the present with the excuses and promises made by the ministry, taking care at the same time to apprise them that we should insist upon the indemnity agreed upon by the treaty and hold the government responsible for it without any reference on our part to the action of the legislative body.

"But at a cabinet meeting, which took place shortly afterwards, the President stated that he proposed to communicate to Congress by a special message the refusal of the French government to pay the indemnity which it had by treaty admitted to be due to our citizens for spoliations committed upon them and to ask authority to issue letters of marque and reprisal against France in order to indemnify ourselves.

"I was greatly surprised by this proposition, for I had heard nothing of it before and still more surprised and startled when I found that Mr. McLane, who had now become Secretary of State, in earnest and decided terms advising that the message should be sent and General Cass, the Secretary of War supporting him.

"I knew how sensitive General Jackson was upon questions which he thought concerned the honor of the United States and that on such occasions he was apt to be prompt in decision and prompt in action: and did not always stop to calculate the difficulties in his way or the forces that might be arrayed against him. And as I saw the direction his mind had taken and that he had evidently had conversations upon the subject with the Secretary of State before the meeting of the Cabinet, I feared it would be very difficult to direct him from the course he suggested. I felt it, however, to be my duty to remonstrate immediately and earnestly against it. I called his attention to the condition of the country. It was in the spring of 1834 and we were then in the darkest days of what was called the panic war waged by the Bank of the United States against the government, in order to compel it to renew the charter to the Bank. It had succeeded in deranging the currency and alarming the public mind to such an extent that confidence was destroyed, credits cut

off, bankruptcies occurring every day among leading merchants and the whole country suffering under the severest pecuniary pressure and distress. Under these circumstances, the revenue had unavoidably fallen off and was not more than sufficient to meet the ordinary economical expenses of the government and the extent of this diminution had been exaggerated in order to increase the alarm and nearly half of the people of the United States believed that the government itself would soon be bankrupt or compelled to resort to direct taxation to meet its ordinary expenses. We were in no condition to go to war if it could be avoided. France was at that moment greatly superior to us in her naval armament, ready for action and would probably blockade our harbors and bombard our commercial cities before we could be prepared to meet them. And I urged that, however unjustifiable and offensive the conduct of France might be, no such national insult had been offered as to require immediate hostile action to maintain our honor and that we should not impair our rights by forbearing for the present to assert them by force and until we had still further tried pacific measures and frank remonstrances. Mr. McLane differed from me and strongly advised the message. He thought that the king and his ministers had not made proper efforts to obtain the appropriation and were seeking to procrastinate the payment of the indemnity and in the end to evade it by some means or other: and that they were doing this because they found this act was disliked very much by the French people and endangered the popularity and influence of the ministry at home. That it was in their power even without an appropriation and by the mere interposition of their own credit to have saved the United States from having its bill drawn by its Secretary of the Treasury, dishonored by the government from which the money was due and that the French ministry would have found some means of protecting it from protest, if it had not desired to evade this article of the treaty, as soon as they discovered its unpopularity in France, and that he considered the late positive refusal of the chamber not only offensive, but almost a defiance, and that this country was called upon to take some

step that would shew that we did not mean quietly to submit to this refusal to execute the Treaty.

“He said he did not think it a sufficient excuse for an immediate declaration of war: but advised an immediate application to Congress for authority to issue Letters of Marque and Reprisal that, as France acknowledged the money to be justly due and had by a direct vote of its Legislature refused to pay it, this country, by the law of nations, had a right to redress itself in the mode proposed: that such a proceeding was not war but the exercise of a right which every nation possessed under like circumstances and would give no just ground for war or complaint by the French government. And he referred to some writers on the law of nations to shew that Letters of Marque and Reprisal was not war. He also referred to the conduct of the French government in relation to a difficulty with Portugal which had happened but a few years before the time of which I am speaking, where France issued Letters of Marque and Reprisal against Portugal, in order to obtain an indemnity due to its citizens, which the Portuguese government had neglected or refused to pay and said that this proceeding was not regarded as war by either nation and did not lead to war, but was treated as a right exercised under the law of nations. That as France herself had claimed and exercised this right so lately, she could, with no consistency or justice, complain of its exercise on our part towards itself nor regard it as an act of hostility to be resented: and he did not think the French government would so regard it and as our right was clear, he thought under the law of nations and war not a just cause of offence to France, we should not shrink from its exercise from an apprehension that France would resent it and treat it as an act of hostility. I said in reply that, although Letters of Marque and Reprisal were not *War* in the technical sense of the word, so as to create belligerent rights or impose belligerent duties upon the citizens or subjects of the two nations, yet no nation that felt itself strong enough to vindicate its honor and resent insult would tamely submit to such an indignity and that, however France might have practised it upon Portugal, she would never consent

to have it practised upon herself nor would the French government hazard its existence by permitting such a wound to be inflicted upon the national pride without resenting it by a declaration of war or immediate hostilities.

"The discussion was chiefly between Mr. McLane and myself. The President occasionally took part, although he expressed no decided opinion and reserved the question for further consideration, yet it was evident from what he said that he strongly inclined to adopt the advice of Mr. McLane and General Cass, upon the ground stated by them. I cannot, at this distance of time recollect how many members of the Cabinet were present nor whether any except those above seemed to take part in the discussion or expressed any opinion.

"I left that cabinet meeting in a state of greater anxiety and alarm than I have ever felt at any other moment in my public life. I saw that I had failed to convince the President. And advised as he was by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War and acting under some excitement, from what he considered an indignity offered to this country, I was much afraid the message might be sent without taking further time to consider it.

"It is true I felt very sure that Congress would not authorize the letters of Marque and Reprisal, if the message was sent. But the Bank and its friends had succeeded in persuading nearly one-half of the people of the United States that General Jackson was responsible for the distress and ruin which pervaded the country: that he was a rash, reckless man acting generally from the impulses of passion: and that he had brought all these evils upon us, by making war upon the Bank to gratify his resentment against its President. And it was evident that many of those who still supported him, but who were suffering severely in their pecuniary concerns were becoming uneasy and alarmed at the state of things and were beginning to doubt whether the removal of the deposits was not a rash and ill advised measure. And it seemed to me perfectly manifest, that if in the midst of such distress and anxiety and upon such a cause of quarrel he recommended a measure which if carried

out would inevitably lead to immediate hostilities with France, public confidence in his prudence and discretion would have been greatly shaken and the panic and pressure become so intense and spread so widely that his administration would be overthrown in less than a month and the Bank with all its arrogance and open corruptions fastened immoveably upon this country. And if (as I thought very probably would be the case) the French government commenced hostilities as soon as the message was seen, without waiting for the decision of Congress, the President would be responsible for all the evils that might follow a sudden and unexpected war, for which no preparation had been made. For not one man in a thousand of the people of the United States were aware of any serious or irritating difficulty with France that would by possibility lead to immediate hostilities on either side.

"I felt it my duty to make every effort in my power to avert these dangers. I had never exchanged a word with you on the subject, but I was quite sure that your calm and sound judgment would lead you to concur in my opinions upon this subject. And knowing the high respect which General Jackson had for your judgment and the confidence he reposed in you, I was sure that he would listen to you and weigh well what you said and that his own good judgment, when he more calmly deliberated on the subject would enable him to see the disastrous consequences that must inevitably follow—if he, at that time, sent the special message he proposed. And hoping that you would be more successful than I had been, I, on the evening of this cabinet meeting or early the next morning, requested an interview with you at my private office. I acted promptly, because I felt that the danger was immediate and no time should be lost.

"At this interview I explained to you fully what had taken place in the Cabinet, and as I anticipated, you took the same view of the subject that I had done: and at my request, you promptly determined to seek a conversation with the President and endeavor to counteract the influences under which he was, we feared, about to commit a most serious and unfortunate error and I was rejoiced to find that your efforts were more

successful than mine had been. And I have always believed that it was mainly owing to your ready and earnest interposition and good counsel that the President was induced to take a calm and more deliberate view of the whole subject and to abandon a measure which I then thought and still think would have resulted in the overthrow of his administration and the recharter and victory of the Bank and perhaps plunged us, suddenly and unprepared as we were, into hostilities with France.

"These are my recollections of that crisis in our public affairs which appeared to me to be the most dangerous moment of General Jackson's administration, yet I believe its existence was hardly known to any one but the members of the cabinet and their confidential friends. . . ."

"If you find that I am mistaken in any material circumstances or have been unjust to any one, burn it. . . . I keep no copy." (Taney authorized Van Buren to make what use he wished of the letter, which was written twenty-six years after the events occurred.)

A third letter dated May 8, was virtually repeated at greater length on June 30 and added that he had burned Van Buren's letters to him and wished that his own letters may meet the same fate, to prevent the opportunity to "maligners and falsifiers to garble and misrepresent, after our deaths, for a multitude of such evil spirits will be sure to gather about your grave and mine."

On June 30, Taney wrote Van Buren twice. In one letter he stated that he was slowly recovering from a fall and regretted that he can not find evidence as to Biddle's wrongdoing, as President of the bank of the United States. The other letter is much more important. In it Taney writes concerning the exchange committee established by Biddle in the Bank of the United States and asserts that the statements in Taney's report to Congress, concerning this committee, at the time when the deposits were removed, were never controverted. The extent of the operations of this committee will probably never be known to the public. The enormity of abuses, which this secret com-

mittee introduced, may be guessed from Biddle's resisting the examination of a Congressional Committee, to avoid the exposure to which it must have led. "He had evidently acted under the impression that the immense command of money and credit and patronage which the Bank possessed would enable him to control the elections, even of the highest officers of the government." It was "generally believed that he would buy any one worth buying and had money enough to pay for him." In this fact consisted the strength of the bank in the war with Jackson. There was a "Gigantic system of corrupting public men and public councils, in order to carry particular transactions." Biddle spoke of such a system as a "business transaction." "Experience has fully justified the strong measure which I then adopted." Taney remembered Van Buren's support at that time, with pleasure. In Jackson's veto message of the Bank charter, there occurred a passage, often misunderstood, and "he has been charged with asserting that he, as an executive officer had a right to judge for himself whether an act of Congress was constitutional or not and was not bound to carry it into execution, if he believed it to be unconstitutional, even if the Supreme Court decided otherwise, and this misrepresentation has been kept alive for particular purposes of personal ill will and has, I learn, been repeated in the Senate during its late session.

"Yet no intelligent man who reads the message can misunderstand the meaning of the President. He was speaking of his rights and his duty, when acting as a part of the legislative power and not of his right or duty as an executive officer. For when a bill is presented to him and he is to decide whether, by his approval, it shall become a law or not, his power or duty is as purely legislative as that of a member of Congress, when he is called on to vote for or against a bill. If he has firmly made up his mind that the proposed law is not within the powers of the General government he may and he ought to vote against it, notwithstanding an opinion to the contrary has been pronounced by the Supreme Court. It is true that he may very probably yield up his preconceived opinions in deference to that of the court, because it is the tribunal, especially

constituted to decide the question in all cases wherein it may arise and from its organization and character is peculiarly fitted for such inquiries. But if a member of Congress or the President, when acting in his legislative capacity has, upon mature consideration, made up his mind that the proposed law is a violation of the Constitution he has sworn to support and that the Supreme Court had in that respect fallen into error, it is not only his right but his duty to refuse to aid in the passage of the proposed law. And this is all that the President has said and there was nothing new in this. For that principle was asserted and acted upon in relation to the memorable Sedition law. That law had been held to be constitutional by every justice of the Supreme Court before whom it had come at circuit and several persons had been punished by fine and imprisonment for offending against it. Yet a majority in Congress refused to continue the law, avowedly upon the ground that they believed it to be unconstitutional, notwithstanding the opinions previously pronounced by the judicial tribunals.

"But General Jackson never expressed a doubt as to the duty and the obligation upon him in his executive character to carry into execution any act of Congress regularly passed, whatever his own opinion might be of the constitutional question. And at the time this veto message was written and sent he was carrying into execution all the provisions of the existing charter and continued to do so until it expired. And when the deposits were removed they were not withdrawn upon the ground that the charter was unconstitutional and void but expressly upon the ground that it was still in force and would continue to be so, until the expiration of the term limited by the law itself." "That message was an important part of the history of the times." "I was the only member of the cabinet who was opposed to the recharter of the Bank and advised the veto. I read it and approved it before it was sent in." Taney felt it due to himself and to Jackson to correct the "garbling of this veto," in anything Van Buren might write.

LETTERS OF REV. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

(Continued from Vol. IX, p. 336.)

To Rev. Mr. James.

Paddington, 23rd Decr. 1777.

Dear Sir,

I have put off writing to you these three or four Days, in Consequence of my having given Notice to your Son to send me his Letter, if he wanted to write, to put into my Frank. But, as I have not since heard of Him, I take it for granted He either does not write now, or has found some other Conveyance. Messenger's Letter reached me only the same Post that yours did: I had indeed looked for it anxiously, but I see not that it clears up a single Difficulty. A singular sort of a Fog seems to have enveloped my native air: They certainly have the most awkward way in the world of doing the easiest Business. I am ashamed to think how much I have plagued you with this frivolous Business, which, surely, required no very great Skill to settle, if one had but had Men of plain Understandings to deal with. But they are all so plaguy clever, that I now give up all Pretensions of ever doing anything with them. I have written to Messenger, advising Him to compromise with the Attorneys, on as easy Terms as He can; & this, not because Tordiff is poor, & unable to pay (w^c is not quite true) but because either by their Ignorance or Knavery, they have exceedingly wronged Him. I have also desired Him to draw on me for the Money for this Purpose; & for any other Sums, within the amount of the Ball: I yet owe Him, that may be necessary to set them up again. If you approve of this, I will thank you in your way through Blencogo, for recommending it to them. And, if any other Difficulties start up, be so good as to obviate them, without waiting for farther Directions from me: for I really think, after all the pains I have taken, I have only made bad worse, from the Impossibility of my coming at a clear Idea of the Case.

Tommy tells me you talk of bringing up your Son John in the Spring to Oxford. I wish you could and would determine precisely, when you will set out; & also when you think it likely, that you will return. I press this from having lately (& I think now determinedly) engaged to pay you a Visit in the North, some Time in the Course of the next Summer: & I want to contrive it so as that we may either return with you, or you with us. Does Mrs. James accompany you? I think you owe it to Her—or, rather, She owes it to Herself, to take one Peep in her Life at this wonderful Place. Mrs. Atkinson, a Sister of Mrs. Wallace's, is to be of our Party: we have not yet fixed on any particular Time, though she talks of May: but, with Respect to me, this will depend not only on y'r Ans'r, but on the Leisure of a young Gentleman of St. John's Coll: who obligingly has promised to take Care of my Cure, in my absence. And I will not, finally, consult Him, till I again hear from you.

You have indeed but too much Reason, apparently, to reproach us wretched Refugees with our mistaken Confidence. Yet, sorely as We are like to suffer by it, I still think we were blameless. The People were such as we described them: and, if things have hitherto gone on most perversely, (as, to our cost, we feel they have) what can I say, but what probably I have before said, it has not been owing to their good Management, but to your ill Management. Hereafter I give up all Faith in History; seeing, as I do, a greater event than it has ever yet recorded likely to be brought about by the most unlikely of all human Means. I say it again, & will say it, as long as I have common Sense & common Honesty, that the People, who now bid Defiance to this great & glorious Nation, are, in every point of View, worthless in the Extreme. Their Understandings (for, you will not call that Subaltern Bastard Sort of Knowledge, which they have shone in, Understanding it is but Cunning) is on a Size only (—let me express myself strongly, & say) with their Integrity. Washington is much such a Man as our Landlord Messenger: & Hancock & Adams, Bragge of Egremont & Jno. Todd of W'thaven. Still, still, the Nation

seems not to have got a true Idea of the Contest: it is no otherwise an American War, than as the Scene of Action happens to lie there. It is, plainly & truly, a War against the Constitution; & a Catalinarian Combination of individual Scoundrels. Some of the best Heads, & certainly the best Hands employed in it, are not of American Growth: two thirds of Washington's Army, were born in this Hemisphere; a Fact I never could persuade them to believe, till they found it so at Brandywine. A majority of their Generals are also of Europe; and, for their Counsels, it is now, I fancy, pretty generally known, that the greatest of them were planned, within but a little way of the Spot, where I am now writing. But what is to be done? I confess my Hopes are sunk to the lowest Ebb—not from the little Glean of Success which seems to have attended the Efforts of the Factions yonder, but from that of their Compeers here. Your Governm't is rotten at the Core: I have attended Parliament pretty much this Session: & I do assure you, I have heard Speeches there which would have been thought licentious, seditious & treasonable, in America, even when I left it. Ministers seemed to me, when baited by these Dogs of Faction, to be in but little better Plight, than I used to be, when had up by the Committees, for my Inimicality to Liberty. They are weak, & timid, in a Manner that shocks one: as suggesting so melancholy a Proof of the Weakness of Government. Yet, where will you get a better? I learn that they are exceedingly dissatisfied (& surely they have Reason) with their Commanders; & yet are afraid to recall them, or at a Loss where to find better. Burgoyne, it seems, is to come Home a Patriot; & instead of beating Rebels to carry on a Safer war with Administration. Possibly, however, as there is now no Prospect of a Change, his Friends & Himself may also change their System. This shews, however, how little publick Spirit is left amongst us. It seems greater Preparations than ever for carrying on the War vigorously are now to be made: accompanied still with Overtures of Reconciliation. The Consequence of which, most probably will be, that the Faction, relying no longer on the Chapter of Chances, but availing themselves of the manifest

Eagerness of Administration to get rid of the Dispute on almost any Terms, will condescend to treat; & so, peradventure, after all this Waste of Blood & Treasure, a Peace will be patched up, not so good for either Side as might have been had, three Years ago. *Sic transit Gloria Mundi.*

I have been highly entertained, these three or four Days, with a Book, which, possibly, Critics may judge very far from being an entertaining one—I mean, the new Hist: of Cumberland & Westmoreland. It certainly has great Demerits, as well as Merits. There seem to be Materials enough for an excellent Work; & the Compilers seem also not to have wanted Capacity to have made it such: yet, they have not done it. They want Taste & Refinement for modern Authorship. The Contrast between them & a Contemporary Fellow-Labourer, a Mr. Hutchinson, Author of an *Excursion to the Lakes*, &c. a year or two ago, is striking. He is all Taste, Virtu, Description, & nothing else; whilst they are mere Matter of Fact Men. As I take it for granted, you will have the Books—indeed you must have them—I should make a Conscience of forestalling your own Judgement, did I not recollect that, used as I have been to deliver even the crudest opinions in Confidence to you, you will not regard my Conjectures more than as they are—first Suggestions, & just what I should prate to you by your own Fire-Side. Why, when a local History was to be given, was it to be framed so as to be interesting only to the People of the Place? This seems to be defeating one of the primary Purposes of History. And yet, I think it is little likely that any Man totally unconnected with these Countries, should ever go through all the many dry Details of insignificant Villages, & insignificant Families. Excepting, however, an Account of the early State of the Borders, there is not a great deal of other Matter to allure a wholly uninformed Reader. Such an One, as He casts his Eye over the Work, will see before him a long dreary Waste of uncultivated Desert; diversified indeed with many a beautiful spot, w^c might have been improved to the most exquisite Advantage; where, however, instead of any Flower or Shrub of fairer Hue or Sweeter Scent,

He sees it still rudely overrun with all its wild & native weeds. *Arbusta humilesque Myricas*. In this view, perhaps, the History may be emblematical of the Country it describes. In tumbling over their Leaves, I fancied I saw so many Places where they might easily (& therefore ought to have done it) have interested the Lovers of Letters everywhere, that I own I was mortified to find it not done. There are sundry Peculiarities of these Northern Regions, which Men of inquisitive & Philosophical Tempers would have noted, traced & accounted for, I know of no Country which affords so many authentic Historical Documents of the Progress from Barbarity to Civilisation. In the earlier Periods of these Border Wars, the Inhabitants seem to have differed but very little from the actual Savages, my quondam Neighbours. The Resemblance is often so strong, as to have reminded me of many Incidents & Circumstances, which I had noted as strong Lineaments in the Character of uncivilised Man, in my projected History. In Virginia, we actually have a Race of People, on the Western Frontier or Border, who realise all you here read of their Prototypes, the former Occupants of your Marches. They subsist entirely by Hunting: and no Laws have yet been devised sufficient to restrain them from their incursive, predatory Wars on their hapless, & (comparatively speaking) civilized Neighbours, the Indians. Of this Class of men are composed those Companies of Rifle men in the Rebel Army of whom you have heard so much. Now, would it not have been curious to have investigated how it happened that, in a Part of the Island, where more of the Roman Legions were stationed than in any other, & of course, where they had a fairer Chance to be civilized, that they degenerated (if ever they were so) & became the most barbarous. It is a common, & I suppose, a true, Remark, that in no part of the Kingdom are the lower Classes of the People so well lettered as we are: and this is easily accounted for, by the greater Number of Schools in these Counties, than any where else. These venerable & valuable Institutions are, however, so many living Testimonies of our former Rudeness. But, as the same Causes have, of late years, suggested the very same Remedies which

the Piety of our Ancestors had pointed out to them, with Respect to Ireland, it is no incurious Enquiry, why they have not there produced the same Effect. I take it for granted, they have not; inasmuch as most of the Lower Irish—of all Denominations of Religion, are to this Day, as mere Ruffians as *Rob of the Fald*, or *Red Rowy Forster*. You see, there is Scope sufficient for much amusing Disquisition. With Respect also to the peculiarity of our Northern Dialect, in which these Historians appear to be skilful, they are most churlishly stingy in their observations. Scholars full easily, I think, satisfy themselves on the Subject of Dialect in general, by summarily ascribing it to the fluctuating Nature of a living Language. I am not convinced that the Fact is so. In anc't Greece, it was the Case; but was it so in Rome? It certainly was not, with a still older Language, that of Judaea. It is the Case also now, in England & in France: but not so much so, if at all, I believe, in Spain, nor in Germany, nor in the more Northern Kingdoms. It is still more extraordinary that, in North America, there prevails not only, I believe, the purest Pronunciation of the English Tongue that is anywhere to be met with, but a perfect Uniformity. With Respect to this Kingdom, the Varieties in this way are extraordinary: yet I know not an Author who has professedly treated on it, curious as the Subject is. There are sundry Particulars which occurred to Me, as I read these Books, on which I thought I should have thanked the Authors for Information. In the first Place, is there a Stability in these Corruptions of Language as they are (though I think, sometimes, unjustly) called? That is, do the true, unadulterated native Cumbrians now speak as their Ancestors did two or three Centuries back? I fancy they do: and, if this be the Case, & it be true also, that our Language has regularly Septentrionized, & that the Dialect of your Mary was once that of Queen Mary, how is it to be proved, that the Charge of Corruption does not lie against the People here? There is something, however, not very easily accounted for in this systematical Progress of the Language to the North. Perhaps the Disuse of Things, consequent on the Change of Manners, new Modes of

Living, &c., &c., occasioned a Disuse of Words, formerly current, as well as new Wants did the adopting of new ones. But, do we not think you, like the Man in the Fable, who drew Himself striding over the Lion, compliment ourselves rather too much, when We boast so exceedingly to have meliorated our Language? I own to you, that, in reading some of the Writers of the last Century, if I espy some Blemishes in Language, which are now avoided, I see also sundry Beauties which are seldom even aspired to. In particuar, if we are more smooth & fluent, owing to our more detailed & dilusive manner; yet owing to the same Cause, we often want Pith & Energy. But I am wandering most wildly digressive. I meant only to ask you whether, by pursuing & making a proper Use of Hints in this Way, these Men might not have greatly advantaged their Work. They have given us a beautiful Specimen of Scots Poetry. Have we none such on our Side the Water? Yes, there are some Pastorals in the Cumberland Dialect by a Mr. Relph of Sebergham, which, in my Judgement, exceed everything that has any where been written in this way, since Theocritus. And, as our Authors appear to be fond of little Poetical Seraps, I wonder they overlooked these; as being also a very fair Specimen of our Language. They have seemed to me also to be defective in other Particulars—more in their own Way. I see few political suggestions for the Improvement of the Country. They say nothing on the Subject of discom-moning the immense Wastes that still disfigure the Country. This is a knotty Question, indeed, but a very interesting one. I think your good Bro'r could have told me what these men have put into my Head to ask Him, if ever I have the Happiness to live to see Him—how it happened that, in every Township, there is invariably a Portion of Common—yet under very various Circumstances. Was it not, originally, on the Idea of being reserved for the Lord's Hunting Ground? Perhaps I should rather ask, in what manner, enclosures first began. In Theory, one would expect that every Man's landed Property should lie together as it would be convenient to all, & detrimental to no one. But this is nowhere the Case. Another

Thing that puzzles me is that, in the Division of Fields, one rarely ever sees the Hedges running in straight Lines; as mutual Advantage requires they should. Instead of this, they are so strangely zig-zagged that no possible Reason can be given for it.

Will you pardon this prating Humour I have got into? The Fact is, I have not, I believe, put it all together, talked so much since the News of Burgoyne's Disaster. It knocked Me up: for I seemed to myself just before to have been set up a little, only to have the heavier Fall. Chattering to you, I seem, for a Moment to have shut my Eyes to every disagreeable Object.

Cooper set out last Saturday, for his good Berth at Edinburgh. Assure yourself, I would have jumped at the Offer, had it been made to me, tho' He affects to look down upon it. I intend to go on & see Him, from You: and, having a Presentiment that either the Place will not suit Him, or He not suit it, I have it in Contemplation then to look about me to try to succeed Him once more. Did you hear the very brief Discourse of Mr. Paley, at your Visitation? I read it, in about 5 minutes; which is all I have to say in its Praise. Nelly joins in Comp'ts of the Season (which, but for Her, I had forgotten) to Mrs. James, & all with you, with D'r Sir,

Y'r most faithful & obliged

Jona'n Boucher.

To Rev. Mr. James.

10th Nov. 1779.

[The first part of this letter is missing.]

. . . . Another Scheme I have thought of, with the Vain View of giving some Credit to the partial Opinion of my Friends, has been the writing something. Whatever I have done in this Way has been very injudiciously exerted: because I now see, that the same Care & Pains I have taken in writing a thousand political Squibs, which died, from the Nature of them, almost as soon as they were born, might really have gotten Me some little literary Fame. Mr. Addison, who, however,

knows but little of the World, has sometimes urged Me to try to gather up a Vast Variety of little poetical things, which I had formerly thrown out, & which would, no Doubt, if they could all be recovered & were worth the Search, make a Volume. But, moderate Poetry is a very unmarketable Commodity: & besides, I do not want the Profits of a Subscription, but the Credit of a little Cleverness, with the View to the greater Profits in the Way of my present Employment. Once I thought of a Vol: of Sermons, by Way of Subscription: but that was when my Circumstances were really bad: and in about six Weeks, I wrote so many Sermons for this express Purpose. About a Month ago, my Friend Dr. Glasse, I dare say, with the same View, which I have the Honesty to avow to you, published a Sermon: which tempted Me, once more, to look over my Scrawls; and though I had heretofore reprobated them, as too light and frivolous, I will not deny it, that My Vanity whispered to Me, that they might bear a Comparison with this printed one, which yet I hear bepraised. Mine, indeed, neither have been, nor will be preached in a King's Chapel: but, they are, however, on more uncommon Subjects, & may be thought more interesting, as having a Reference entirely to this American Rebellion. Before I finally ask your Opinion, I must, in common Justice to myself, request you not to judge of my Strength, only from what you see of it in what I write to you: if I may judge of myself, what I have written might be called light summer Reading, and perhaps not quite entertaining; but they want strength; & so will all I can write. I propose, therefore, as Boys do at School, to come to you, to beg a little *sense*. If you can & will (as you once before did) give Me half a dozen Sermons, with Leave to print them, or even a less Number—along with my own—impudent as the Expectation may seem,—I yet cannot help thinking, it would be the making of Me. I am much in earnest in this Request; but at any rate *talk* to Me about it: & if you disapprove of this, point out to Me, if you can, something that you think I can do—when I have any Leisure: which, however, will not be the Case for some Time.

A young Man, the Son of a Clergyman near Lancaster, of the Name of Braithwaite, to whom I have formerly been serviceable, has lately written to Me from Lortola, where He has set up a School, got a good Living, & (what is more) a rich Wife, to engage Him an Assistant, both in his Church & School. The Terms, as far as 100 Guineas a Year, with Board: He leaves entirely to Me: & He describes the Island to be healthy & pleasant. I know Mr Braithwaite well; & so far as the making good his Engagements goes, have no Fears to rely on Him. Indeed I have all the Reason in the World to believe, that He would both be willing & able to befriend any Person of my recommending. The Engagement must be for three or four Years; & He wishes the Person sent to Him, besides Latin & Greek, also to understand French, so as to be able to teach it: but this Qualification, if there were Merit enough in other Respects, I think, might be dispensed with; He must also be in Priests' Orders: & be ready to go out with the next Fleet, which is to sail in about six Weeks or two Months. But, if one could oblige any man of Merit, & one you wish to serve, this too, perhaps, might be got over: & if any little assistance should be wanted as to fitting Him out, there too, I believe, I could help Him. In short, if you have any smart young Man, with shewy Talents, & of an enterprising Turn, that you have any Anxiety to set forward in the World, I do think, this Opportunity is not to be neglected. But, I must beg to hear from you immediately: because I must also be looking out here: if, however, there be any Likelihood of your sending Me one, You have only to give Me Notice in Time, & I will take care not to disappoint you.

My poor dear Nelly's Rheumatism still sticks by Her: & this too, dear & necessary as She is to Me, is the Source of infinite Disquiet to Me. If she should fail Me, what, alas! is to become of either Me, or all my fine Schemes! Her Physician, however, a Dr. Moore, the Author of two very entertaining Vols: of Travels lately published, was here to-day; & gives Me great Hopes. All the dangerous Symptoms are gone. This Dr. Moore is a late Acquaintance, who has been very obliging

to Me. It is to his Recommendation I owe the having two Sons of a Sir Jas. Maxwell, near Glasgow, who come next month. And, indeed, my chief Interest seems to lie in that Quarter, owing, I suppose to the large Acquaintance I had Abroad with People from thence.

Tired & sick of Politics, myself, I think I have not lately plagued you with my Conjectures & Opinions. Indeed, everything has turned out so unlike what, I think, any reasonable Man could have expected that I am afraid & ashamed even to offer a Conjecture. If the History of the last four Years were now faithfully written, fifty years hence, it would be set down as marvellous & romantic. But, Folly & Mismanagement are not peculiar to Us. If the Rebels seem to have been more successful They owe it not to their Superior Wisdom, but superior Villainy. And yet, from Howe to Keppel, I firmly believe, all our Misfortunes are owing to the Incapacity of our Commanders. Was it ever known, that such amazing Effects were produced by such apparently inadequate Causes? It is all a Paradox & a Dream; & I have never been able to see an Inch before my Nose, through the whole Progress of it. Thirteen Colonies, the Majority of whose Inhabitants wished not to be so lost, yet have been lost: & this without a single decisive Battle; & when too every Action, such as they have been, has been in Favour of the Losers. Happy for the World, perhaps, Mankind are no longer warlike; & wars must hereafter be determined by long Purses, rather than Guns or Swords. If possible, the French, hitherto, have managed worse than We; which is a bold word: the Spaniards indisputably have. My private Affairs in America are in perfect Unison with the publick. Everything there is turned topsy-turvy: Mankind have lost all Principles of Religion & every Thing else, by which Societies are held together; & except that They are not so fierce, they really are every whit as savage, as the Aborigines; who now have ample Revenge on their European Invaders.

God bless You, my dearest & best Friend!

J. B.

I expect John every Day; & have for these two weeks.

To The Rev'd Mr. James, at Arthuret near Carlisle.

Paddington 18th March, 1780.

My dear Sir,

Since my last to you, I have been favoured with an Answer from John to one I wrote to Him at the same Time which has greatly pleased Me. He is full of Spirits, & as alert to renew the Attack, as I could wish Him: in short, He is so very much alive on the Occasion, that I cannot but take some Merit to Myself for having imbued Him with some Portion of my own adventurous Spirit, which, with his Qualifications, must, of Necessity, ensure Him Success in his farther Progress through Life.

. . . . Do you know, that I have absolutely put John upon trying his Strength for the Praemium-Poem this Year; which, no Doubt, you know, is to be on the Death of Capt'n Cooke? I do, upon my Honour, think Him abundantly equal to the Enterprize: &, if it should be successful, it may spare us all the Chagrin & Mortifica'n of this wearisome Business of Interest-making: for, after all, Merit is one's best & surest Friend. Admit that He fails, as, for obvious Reasons, I think it more than probable He will, yet *magris excidet Ausis*: & there is even Merit in making great Attempts. Do not then come in upon Us, & spoil all with your cold, Northern Cautions, rather help us with some good Hints & Advice, & let us make a common Cause of it. I am actually, this Week, to send Him down a few Books, for this express Purpose.

I thank God, I am in better Health than I have been for some Months past: & so is Nelly. Our poor Uncle is very so, so: but, He is going soon on a Visit to Dr. B. Simpson's in Hampshire; where I hope He will be effectually recruited. I have not yet heard, whether Nicholson or Cooper has got *Hill's* Living: but, I know, the Latter for it most hugely.

Pray, do you, or can you hear, how that other poor now goes on. We are perpetually hiring People to help us out here with the work of the House; & if, she has any sort of Cleverness, or is at all to be depended upon, I have sometimes thought of send-

ing for Her, as I am perpetually solicited to do; & I can find no other Place. Kitty verifies your Character of Her but too exactly.

We have been in a mighty Panic ab't a Change of Ministry: but, it will not take Place. W't think you of the Villainy & Folly of the Speaker? It has fixed L'd North: nor will the Lord of Trade be finally removed & abolished, as they tell Me. We are in daily Expecta'n of gr't News from Clinton.

I am, my dearest Friends,

Ever y'rs &c. &c.

J. Boucher.

VESTRY PROCEEDINGS, ST. ANN'S PARISH,
ANNAPOLIS, MD.

(Continued from Vol. IX, p. 347.)

[Lease made by the Vestry in 1747 to Thomas King Cordwainer, deceased, of lot 61 in Annapolis, lying between Dean St., West St. and Cathedral St. (£4.5 Ground Rent), assigned by Benjamin and Henry Welsh to John Ducker.]

April 13, 1762 Being Easter Monday.

At a Vestry held in the Parish Church Present, Mr Nicholas Worthington, Mr Brice L. B. Worthington, Mr Nathan Hammond, Mr William Woodward, Vestrymen, Charles Carroll, Esq^r, Church Warden. And sundry other Parishioners. Who make Choice of Charles Carroll Esq^r and D^r Upton Scott to be Vestrymen in the Room of John Brice Esq^r and Mr Nicholas Worthington, who are Discharged from that Office.

And of Mr Robert Couden and John Hammond Esq. to be Church wardens in the Room of Mr Thomas Hyde and Charles Carroll Esq^r who are Discharged from that Office.

Charles Carroll Esq. Qualified, as a Vestryman according to Law.

At a Vestry held, July 13, 1762. Present, The Rev. Samuel Keene, Rector, Mr Nathan Hammond, Mr W^m Woodward, Dr Upton Scott, Vestrymen. Mr Robert Couden, Church warden.

Dr Upton Scott, Qualified as a Vestryman and Mr Robert Couden as a Church warden according to Law.

After Qualifying as the Law directs, they proceeded to make out the following List of Batchelors in this Parish Viz:

Of the Value of 300£ and upwards,

Stephen Bordley Esq, John Ridout Esq, Daniel Wolstenholme Esq, Charles Carroll Esq, Barrister, Mr Robert Swan, Rev. Mr Samuel Keene, Mr Beale Nicholson, Mr James Maccubbin, Mr Joshua Frazier, Mr W^m Steuart, Mr W^m Gaither, John Hammond, Esq, Mr John Griffith, Mr Philip Chew, Mr Bennett Chew, Mr Thomas Johnson, Mr John Gilliss, Mr Jacob Lusby, Mr Thomas Richardson, Mr Nathaniel Waters, Mr Tho. Buchanan, Mr John Hall, Mr Ralph Forster.

Of the Value of 100£ and under 300£.

Mr William Rind, Mr Joseph Johnson, Mr Moses Mackubin, Mr Isaac Dakein, Mr John Reresby, Mr William Wilkins, Mr George Newman, Mr Thomas Wilson, Mr John Rogers, Mr Frederick Victor, Mr Richard Murray.

April 4, 1763 Being Easter Monday.

At a Vestry held in the Parish Church, Present The Rev. Mr Samuel Keene, Rector, Mr Nathan Hammond, Mr W^m Woodward, Dr Upton Scott, Vestrymen, Mr Robert Couden, Church Warden, And Sundry other Parishioners.

Who make Choice of Mr Robert Couden, and Mr Lancelot Jacques, to be Vestrymen in the room of Messrs. B. T. B. Worthington, and Nathan Hammond who are Discharged from that Office. And also make choice of Mr John Hesselius, and Dr Richard Tootell, to be Church Wardens for the year ensuing, in the Room of Mr Robert Couden, and John Hammond, Esq. who are Discharged from that Office.

Mr Robert Couden was Qualified as a Vestryman And Mr John Hesselins, Church Warden, according to Law. Mr Fred-

erick Victor, Organist, was allowed his Account of 40 s. to pay a man for Blowing the Bellows for a year.

Ordered, That John Robinson and William Luck Repair the Church windows, and bring in their Account next Vestry Day.

Ordered, That Mr William Roberts be allowed Four Pounds for the use of his Bell for Two years past, ending Easter.

At a Vestry held, July 11, 1763. Present The Rev^d Mr Samuel Keene, Rector, Dr Upton Scott, Mr Robert Couden, Vestrymen, Mr John Hesselins, Church Warden.

Mr Lancelot Jacques, who was chosen a Vestryman on Easter Monday past; and Dr Richard Tootell who was at the same Time chosen a Church Warden, Appeared and were Qualified to their respective Offices according to Law.

After Qualifying for the Purpose, according to Law, the Vestry proceeded to setting down the Batchclors in the Parish liable to be Taxed by the 40000£ Act viz: Of the Value of 300£ and upwards.

Stephen Bordley Esq. John Ridout, Esq. Daniel Wolstenholme, Esq. Mr Robert Swan, Rev. Mr Keene Mr James Maccubbin, Mr W^m Gaither, John Hammond Esq., Mr John Griffith, Mr Philemon Lloyd Chew, Mr Thomas Johnson, Mr John Hall, Mr Ralph Forster, Mr John Gilliss, Mr Frederick Victor, Mr Zachariah Hood, Mr William Wilkins, Mr John Schaw.

Of 100£ Value, and under 300£

Mr Joseph Johnson, Mr Moses Mackubin, Mr Isaac Dakein, Mr George Newman, Mr Thomas Wilson, Mr John Rogers, Mr John Reresby.

The Vestry made Choice of Mr Lancelot Jacques to be their Treasurer.

At a Vestry held, Dec. 6, 1763, Present Charles Carroll Esq^r, Mr Robert Couden, Vestrymen, Mr John Hesselius, Dr Richard Tootell, Church Wardens.

Ordered, That the Register apply to the Justices of Anne

Arundel County, at their adjourned Nov. Court, in the Name of the Vestry, for an Assessment of Eight Pounds of Tobacco per Poll in this Parish, to defray Parochial Charges.

Ordered, That Mr Hesselins apply to Mr Feyring, Organ-maker of Philadelphia, now in this Province, to put the Church Organ in Repair and Tune.

Ordered, That there be a Crimson Velvet Cushion and Pulpit Cloth, procured for the Church, with the Legacy left for that purpose, by the late Pious and Charitable Mrs. Henrietta Maria Dorsey, Deceased.

An Account of Mr Victors for Blowing the Organ Bellows one year, to September past, amounting to 40s. was preferr'd and allow'd.

April 23, 1764, Being Easter Monday.

At a Meeting of the Vestry, Present Charles Carroll, Esq, Dr Upton Scott, Mr Robert Couden, Mr Lancelot Jacques, Vestrymen, Mr John Hesselius, Church Warden, And Sundry other Parishioners. Who make choice of Mr John Hesselius and Dr Richard Tootell, to be Vestrymen in the Room of Messrs. James Maccubbin and William Woodward, who are Discharged from that Office.

And of Walter Dulaney, Esq^r and Mr Benjamin Yieldall, to be Church Wardens in the Room of Mr Hesselius and Dr Tootell, who are discharged from that Office.

Mr W^m Roberts was allow'd 40s. for the use of his Bell the year past.

At a Vestry held Sept. 13, 1764. Present, Charles Carroll Esq, Dr Upton Scott, Mr Robert Couden, Mr Lancelot Jacques, Mr John Hesselius, Mr Richard Tootell, Vestrymen, Walter Dulany, Esq, Church warden. Ordered, That Walter Dulany Esq. one of the Church Wardens of this Parish, do receive a Bill for Fifty Pounds sterling, the generous Donation of the late Mrs. Henrietta Maria Dorsey, to St. Anne's Parish for the Purchasing a new Velvet Cushion and Pulpit Cloth for the Parish Church: And that he remit the same to London, and

give Orders for the purchasing, a handsome Crimson Genoa Velvet Pulpit Cushion, with proper Tassels and also, Ten yards of best Crimson Genoa Velvet (the same as the Cushion) Eleven yards of Gold Fringe, eight yards of India Crimson Tafferty for Lining and six yards of silk crimson Binding.

Ordered also, That Mr. Dulany give orders, for Three Handsome Folio Church Prayer Books, Bound in Calf, with Clasps, and Brasses at the Corners, and these words Gilt on the Cover; The Gift of Mrs. Henrietta Maria Dorsey To St. Anne's Church 1762.

Easter Monday, April 20, 1767. Whereas Jonas Green being dead, this present Vestry have unanimously chosen Mr William Green to succeed the said Jonas Green as Register of this Parish. He accordingly took the several Oaths appointed by Law, and sign'd the Test, and was admitted into said Office. Present The Rev. Mr Bennet Allen, Rector, Mr Walter Dulany, Mr John Hesselius, Dr Richard Tootell, and Mr Nicholas Worthington, Vestrymen.

At the same Time the Rev^d Mr Bennett Allen, M. A. produced to the Vestry his Letters of Ordination, as Deacon and Priest, under the Hand and Seal of the Lords Bishops of Oxford and Winchester, as also, a License to preach under the Hand and Seal of the Bishop of London, together with a Certificate of his Subscription to the Liturgy of the Church of England. As also, his Excellency Governor Sharpe's Appointment, Induction, or Admission, as Rector of this Parish.

At a Vestry held September 1, 1767. Present The Rev. Mr Bennet Allen, Rector. Nicholas Worthington, John Campbell, Brice Thos. Beale Worthington and Caleb Dorsey, Vestrymen. And Mr John Brice, Church Warden.

Ordered, That Five Pounds (in lieu of 800 lb. of Tobacco) be paid to Mrs. A. C. Green, for the Salary due to her deceas'd Husband, as Register of this Parish, for the year 1766.

THE CRUISE OF THE CLARENCE-TACONY-ARCHER.

BY AN OFFICER OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY, WITH ADDENDA
BY AN OFFICER OF THE THREE VESSELS.

(Read before the Society Jan. 12, 1914.)

On the 6th day of May, 1863, the American Brig Clarence, bound from Rio de Janeiro to Baltimore with a cargo of coffee, was captured off the coast of Brazil by the Confederate States steamer Florida, Captain John N. Maffitt, C. S. N., commanding. Lieutenant Charles W. Read, C. S. Navy, an officer of the Florida, a young Mississippian of scarce twenty-three years, filled with patriotic devotion to the cause of the Confederacy, immediately proposed to take the Clarence with a crew of twenty men and proceed to Hampton Roads, Va., and there cut out a gunboat or steamer, with which it was his intention to go on a raid against the Federal Commerce. Captain Maffitt granted his request, with small arms for a crew of twenty men, and bade him God speed. Read was accompanied by second Assistant Engineer E. H. Browne of Virginia who had volunteered for the service so that altogether he had one officer and twenty men besides himself.

He immediately shaped his course for the Capes of the Chesapeake Bay, drilling his crew, and preparing them for the arduous service which was expected of them, and keeping the men busy making wooden guns, as he sailed northward, to supply in appearance what he lacked in reality.

After crossing the Equator and when near the Windward Islands, the lookout at the mast head reported a bark on the weather bow which proved to be an Englishman. As the Florida had been out for some time and no news of affairs on land had reached the ships company it was concluded to board her, and in getting near a blank cartridge was fired, upon which the bark set her colors but kept on her course. Seeing that she

did not intend to heave to a shot was fired across her bows and she came to. A boat was lowered from the Clarence in charge of Engineer Browne with a boarding crew and as they reached the bark and were going over the rail they were met by the Captain of the bark in a furious rage, saying "how dare you fire on Her Majesty's flag." "I will report this as soon as I get into port." The boarding officer Browne called his attention to the American flag which the Clarence flew from her peak. "See that flag" he said, "we are masters of the ocean." "Masters of the ocean," replied the Captain, "why don't you lick those loyal, loving people of the South, alone they will whip you yet." Finding out his sentiments about the North and South, Browne said to him, "I don't want to detain you, but to make things brief, two-thirds of our crew are down with the scurvy, for we have nothing to feed them on but salt beef and salt pork; sell me some of your cabin stores." He replied, "I have nothing to sell you." "Then perhaps you will exchange with me," said Browne. "I have nothing to exchange with you," replied the Captain. "At last I appeal to you in humanity's sake; won't you give me something?" He replied, "No! just like you Yankees; you would beg your way across the Western sea." The Captain then started to get his vessel out of stays and put her on her course. The boarding officer seeing the situation remarked "you have had courage enough to hold your vessel in stays until I could get on your deck, I hope that your courtesy will extend sufficiently long to allow me to leave." His answer was "you have come without a bidding, now go." At this instant Browne went to the side making signal to Lieut. Read and the flag on the peak of the Clarence came down and the Stars and Bars was run up in its stead. When he saw it the Captain rushed to the boarding officer, threw his arms around him remarking, "will I give you anything, yes, take the whole damned ship," and called his Steward to break out his stores. Browne replied that is not necessary, as they had had fed on the enemy and had the markets of the world. He told him that his object in coming on board was to get news of the war between the States and some newspapers. The Cap-

tain gave him a bundle of papers and Browne then told him that as long as he had been so courteous, if he would launch his two cutters he would give him a bag of coffee for every day in the year. The cutters were sent and three hundred bags of coffee put on board them. The Captain reciprocated with two barrels of "'alf and 'alf," advising that it be drank in moderation, at the same time handing the men a bundle of temperance tracts. We bade him good-bye and after dipping colors to us he bade us God speed and success to our cause. This was the first incident of our cruise. The others were more stirring.

Off the Windward Islands Read chased several vessels, but failed to overhaul them on account of the inferior sailing qualities of the *Clarence*. On the sixth of June, in latitude 33 degrees, 39 minutes N., longitude 71 degrees, 29 minutes W., he captured and burned the bark *Whistling Wind*, of Philadelphia, bound to New Orleans with coal for Rear-Admiral Farragut's squadron. This vessel had been insured by the United States Government for \$14,800. On the 7th of June he captured the schooner *Alfred H. Partridge*, of New York, bound to Matamoras, Mexico. As this vessel was loaded with arms and clothing for citizens of Texas, the Captain's bond for \$5,000 was taken as a guarantee for the delivery of the cargo to loyal citizens of the Confederate States, and she was allowed to proceed on her journey. On the 9th of June the brig *Mary Alvina*, from Boston to New Orleans, loaded with commissary stores, was captured and burned.

From the prisoners and papers of the *Whistling Wind* and *Mary Alvina*, Read gained information which convinced him that it would be impossible for him to carry out his original intention, as no vessels were allowed to go into Hampton Roads unless they had supplies for the United States Government, and even then they were closely watched. The vessels lying at the wharf above Fortress Monroe were guarded by a gunboat and sentries on the wharf, whilst just outside of the fort there were two armed boarding steamers which inspected everything entering the bay, from a dug-out to a frigate. He then determined to

cruise along the coast and try to intercept a transport for Fortress Monroe, and with her to carry out his original design.

On the morning of the 12th of June, in latitude 37 degrees N., longitude 75 degrees, 30 minutes W., almost in sight of the Capes of the Chesapeake, the bark Tacony, in ballast from Port Royal, S. C., to Philadelphia, and the schooner M. A. Shindler, of Philadelphia, were captured. The latter was burned, but Read, who was as full of expedients and resources as Paul Jones himself, with the quick eye of a seaman, saw at a glance that the Tacony was a better sailer than the Clarence, so he determined to burn the latter and take the bark for his purposes. He immediately set to work to transfer his gun and his small arms to the Tacony, as time was short and he was almost in the presence of the enemy. Any one familiar with the sea can appreciate the difficulties of such an operation on the rolling deep in a seaway.

While the howitzer was being transferred the Schooner Kate Stewart of Philadelphia seeing the vessels all hove to ran down the wind to learn what was going on. A wooden gun was run out of the port hole of the Clarence, the gunner standing with lanyard in hand as if about to fire. The Captain of the schooner jumped on his cabin deck with outstretched arms, crying out "For God's sake don't shoot, I surrender." He was commanded to come on board and bring his papers, which he did, and seeing the gun which had given him such a fright said, "Well, that's a wooden gun." He was told that it did not take anything but a wooden gun to catch such fools as he. If he had kept on his course when he was six miles to the windward he would not have been disturbed, and as he had run into the lion's mouth he must take the consequences. The schooner was loaded with medical supplies and bound south from New York to some port in Mexico adjacent to Galveston, Tex. The cargo was valued at \$18,000.00. As he had over fifty prisoners on board Read determined to bond the Kate Stewart and make a cartel of her. He bonded her for the "nominal sum of \$7,000 payable to the President of the Confederate States thirty days after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confed-

erate States and the United States." The Captain of the Stewart was made to take off all the prisoners and after he was out of sight Read burned the Clarence and got on board the Tacony. He then gave chase to a brig which proved to be the Arabella of New York, which, having a neutral cargo on board, was bonded for \$30,000.00. Running east he captured and burned the Bazantium, a new clipper ship full rigged just out from Calais, Maine, in ballast. From her officers and men Lieut. Read learned that her sister ship, the Shatemuc, would follow in 8 to 10 hours, and he laid in wait and captured and burnt her. About four days afterwards about daylight, the Tacony was halted by a Federal Man-of-War and asked if we had seen anything of the piratical brig. Lieut. Read answered, yes, had seen her the day before, giving latitude and longitude, in hot pursuit of an East Indian. Instead of boarding to see who the hailed vessel was, the Man-of-War bore away after the East Indian. That evening a Federal gun-boat hailed the Tacony with a like inquiry and was told the same story giving a different locality. The Man-of-War was sent to the North West, the Gunboat was sent the South East in exactly opposite directions.

Up to this time the Federal Government had no knowledge that Read was off the coast destroying the commerce of its citizens. But on the 13th of June Captain Munday, of the bark Tacony, having been landed from the cartel, Kate Stewart, on the coast of New Jersey, took the train to Philadelphia, and arriving there at 3 P. M. reported that there was a pirate off the coast and all the scenes he had witnessed the day before. The news was at once telegraphed to the Navy Department at Washington, and immediately the telegraph wires waxed warm with orders to admiral Lee, directing the Boston, New York and Philadelphia Navy Yards, to send out vessels in pursuit of the "Pirate." It may be well to explain here that this was the generic name used by the Federal Government and its citizens for all Confederate cruisers. It was a misnomer, for a pirate is a "hostis humani generis," while the Confederates only made war on the United States Government and its citizens. How-

ever, it matters little what you call your enemies in war time, so you do not treat them when they fall into your hands according to the hard names you call them.

Nothing illustrates better the power and splendid resources of the United States Government at this time, and the magnificent discipline of the Navy department than the fact that, notwithstanding they were blockading with an iron cordon a coast of 3000 miles and occupying the inland rivers to the extent of 5000 miles and had 25 cruisers in search of the Confederate steamers Alabama and Florida, that in less than three days from the reception of the news of the appearance of the Clarence-Tacony on the coast, there were thirty-two armed vessels out on the high seas in search of her. Four left Hampton Roads on the night of June 15th., five left New York on the morning of the 14th., and the remaining twenty-three got out from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Hampton Roads on the 15th, and 16th, and in the next ten days (till June 26th,) there were fifteen more vessels sent out after her in obedience to the urgent appeals, petitions and clamors of the owners, underwriters and Chambers of commerce of the various sea-board cities along the northern coast, whose commerce was being destroyed.

To understand fully the almost panic effect in these cities it might be well to say that they had been comparatively free from such a visitation so close at home for about two years, when the privateer Jefferson Davis was off the coast; but lately rumors had been threatening an attack on the New England Coast by the Alabama and Florida. Moreover this period was the climax of the Confederacy; it was straining every nerve in one grand effort. Stonewall Jackson had made his last but splendid march around Hooker's right flank at Chancellorsville, doubling him up and leaving him "*hors de combat*," and General Lee, with his victorious legions, was marching triumphantly into Pennsylvania, whilst the iron clad Atlanta was sent out from Savannah, Ga., with a view to raising the blockade and making a raid on the northern cities, and demonstrations were made in various directions to increase the tension and prevent reinforcements from being drawn off to oppose Lee's advance.

No wonder, then, that affairs looked dark and gloomy, and that the pulse of the northern cities beat uneasily.

Meantime, the Tacony played havoc along the coast. On the 15th of June, in latitude 37 degrees, 40 minutes N., longitude 70 degrees, 51 minutes W., she captured and burned the brig *Umpire* from Cardenas to Boston, loaded with sugar and molasses. On the 20th in latitude 40 degrees, 50 minutes N., and longitude 69 degrees, 20 minutes W., she captured the fine packet ship *Isaac Webb*, from Liverpool to New York, with 750 passengers, and the fishing schooner *Micawber*. The latter was burned, but being unable to dispose of the large number of passengers of the *Webb*, she was bonded for \$40,000 and sent in as a cartel to New York. On the 21st in latitude 41 degrees N., longitude 69 degrees, 10 minutes W., the Tacony captured and burned the clipper ship *Shatemuc*, a sister ship to the *Bazantium*, on her first voyage to New York for cargo, and the bark *Goodspeed*, in ballast. On the 22nd the fishing schooners *Marengo*, *Florence*, *Elizabeth Ann*, *Rufus Choate* and *Ripple* were captured and all burned, except the *Florence*, which, being an old vessel, was bonded and sent in as a cartel, with 75 prisoners.

On the same day (June 22nd) news of the capture of the *Isaac Webb* reached port, and another wail went up along the line for protection. Senator Morgan, of New York, on the 23rd of June, at the instance of the New York harbor and Frontier Defence Commission wrote to the Secretary of the Navy, requesting that "ironclads might be spared for defending the Harbor of New York. Our people are uneasy at the boldness of the pirates, and they will not rest much longer without efforts for more adequate protection for this harbor. On the 22nd inst. I wrote you in relation to the frigate *Roanoke*, and hoped to hear that she can now be spared for the defense of the port of New York." The president of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, in writing to the Secretary of the Navy on the same subject, said: "It may not be amiss to state that the war premium of American vessels carrying valuable cargoes exceeds

the whole freight in neutral bottoms." Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, wrote: "I am receiving representations daily both oral and written, from towns and cities along the Massachusetts Coast, setting forth their defenceless conditions." The wealthy and patriotic citizens of Boston offered to send out private vessels at their own expense in search of the pirate, if they could obtain guns from the navy-yard. Mayor Cranston of Newport, R. I., telegraphed on June 25th, "A rebel pirate, supposed to be the Tacony, destroyed several fishing vessels outside our harbor yesterday. Will you not give us an armed steamer? Our harbor is one of the most important on the coast." To all these and other pressing calls the Navy Department responded with a willing hand; offering to the Merchants and landsmen officers for any vessel which they might wish to send out, and ordering the commandants of the yards to charter more steamers and send them after the "Tacony," until by the 26th of June there were thirty-seven armed vessels scouring the seas in every direction for this bold little rover. Even the practice ships from the Naval Academy, with the midshipmen aboard, were sent out. Many of these vessels crossed and recrossed the track, and some are said to have passed close to her in the night while others were several times only separated from her by a fog, but none were fortunate enough to find her.

Still the Tacony pursued her career unharmed. With almost every new capture Read learned through the newspapers on board, of the great number of vessels that were after him, but this did not seem to annoy him, for he appears to have fairly revelled in his career of destruction. On the 23rd of June he destroyed two fishing schooners. On the 24 the ship *Shatemuc*, from Liverpool to Boston with a large number of Emigrants, was captured, and bonded for \$150,000. The same night the schooner *Archer* was captured. As by this time he knew that the enemy had a full description of the Tacony, Read thought it was about time to change the rig and appearance of his vessel in order to avoid suspicion and detection, so he destroyed the bark Tacony on the 25th of June, and with the schooner *Archer* proceeded along up the coast with the view

of burning the shipping in some exposed harbor, or of cutting out a steamer. The morning of the 25th of June found him off Portland, Maine, where he picked up two fishermen, who, taking them for a pleasure party, willingly consented to pilot them into Portland. From the fishermen he learned that the revenue cutter Caleb Cushing was in the harbor, and the passenger steamer to New York, a staunch swift propeller, would remain in Portland during the night, and at sunset he entered the harbor and anchored in full view of the shipping in the innocent guise of a fisherman. Little did the fair city of Portland dream of the excitement and commotion in store for it the next day. Read explained to his men what he expected to do after dark, but his engineer expressed his doubts as to his ability to start the engines of the steamer proposed to be captured without the assistance of another engineer, and as the nights were very short it was evident that if they failed to get the steamer under way, after waiting to get up steam, they could not get clear of the forts at the entrance of the harbor without being discovered. Under these circumstances he decided to capture the revenue cutter, and after getting from under the forts, to return and burn the shipping.

At 1.30 A. M., June 27th, having despatched the schooner Archer to sea with three men on board, Read boarded the cutter Caleb Cushing, commanded by Lieutenant Dudley Davenport, of the U. S. Revenue Marine Service, with two boats containing nineteen men, who instantly presenting revolvers to the heads of the watch on deck captured her without noise or resistance. The cable could not be slipped, so it was 2 o'clock before he could get under way. By this time the wind was very light and the tide was running. In this emergency, having put the cutter's officers and crew in irons, he put two boats out ahead with his men to tow her, and succeeded in getting just beyond the range of the guns of the forts as day dawned. Of course, it was now too late to return and burn the shipping, so he decided to put to sea and bide his time.

By 8 o'clock A. M. the news spread abroad in the City of Portland, that the cutter had been captured. The collector of

the port, Jedediah Jewett, immediately made preparations for pursuing. He sent messengers to Major Andrews, Seventeenth United States Regulars, commanding Fort Preble, for guns and men, and to Camp Lincoln, for men to be ready to embark in steamers at once. With great promptness he chartered the fine large steamers *Forest City* and *Chesapeake* and a small steam tug. The *Chesapeake* took on fifty bales of cotton as barricades together with Maine Volunteers, and fifty citizens volunteers, who had armed themselves also repaired on board. The *Forest City* took on board besides her regular crew, Lieutenant Merryman and Richardson of the United States Revenue Service, and fourteen seamen belonging to the *Caleb Cushing*, who happened to be ashore that night, three officers and thirty-eight men, with one 6 pounder and one twelve pounder howitzer, and forty armed volunteers citizens. This formidable array was ready and under way in the incredibly short time of one hour. They stood out to sea in pursuit, the *Forest City* and tug some distance in advance. About fifteen miles off the coast they discovered the Cutter *Caleb Cushing* and immediately stood for her.

The *Caleb Cushing* had one 32 pounder gun and one 12 pounder howitzer on board, and when Read saw the three steamers bearing down on him he knew what was up, and, clearing his little vessel for action prepared to give them a warm reception. When the leading steamer, the *Forest City*, arrived within two miles of him he dropped a well directed 32 pounder within a few feet of her; approaching still nearer, another shot dropped still closer to her, which somewhat dampened the ardor of her captain and the citizens volunteers who had come out as if for a frolic, and considering discretion the better part of valor, the captain put his vessel about and hauled off out of range, to wait for the co-operation of the *Chesapeake*. It is but just to state that the officers and soldiers were anxious to continue on and run the cutter down, but the accumulated advice and disjointed comments of the bewildered citizens and the fear for the safety of his vessel, were too much for her captain, and he put her about. When he met the *Chesapeake* they held a

council of war and again started for the Cushing with the intention of running her down. Coming within range, Read again opened fire on them and fired three shots, but unfortunately for him, at this time his ammunition gave out. There were 500 pounds of powder but no solid shot for the 32 pounder on board. The Cutter had left the ways the same day and had shipped her powder, but the shot and shell were anchored in the channed in a scow covered by a tarpaulin. Only two or three of the latter were found and these were fired and kept the attacking party at long range. Afterwards any scraps of metal that could be found were used. Passing through the officers mess a dutch cheese was discovered which Browne told his men to put in the gun and when fired it struck one of the Portland boats and burst and her crew said that the pirate was firing "stink pots" at them.

Seeing that there was no further chance for him in so unequal a contest, he nevertheless set to work to destroy her, first putting his prisoners in a boat and throwing them the keys to their irons, so that they could release themselves. The few well directed shots had made the steamers cautious about approaching him very rapidly, so he had ample time to get the cutter on fire fore and aft, and then took to his boats. The coolness and deliberation of this act are worthy of the highest praise in a naval officer. As soon as they had left the cutter the flames burst from her in many places and the steamers were afraid to approach her, fearing the explosion of her magazines. They, however, bore down on Read in his boats, and as further resistance on his part was now useless he surrendered himself and party as prisoners of war.

After picking up Lieutenant Davenport and his crew, they then stood out to sea a little further and captured the schooner Archer, which had only three men on her. The cutter blew up about 12 o'clock. Thus ended the cruise of the Clarence-Tacony-Archer. Read and his gallant little band were taken back to Portland, where the excitement was terrific, and put in prison. Major Andrews in making his report of this affair said: "You can form but a faint idea of the excitement now existing among

the citizens of Portland and vicinity. Rumor follows rumor in rapid succession, and just before daylight this morning (June 29) some one from the vicinity of the port went to the city with a fresh rumor which set the whole city in a ferment. The bells were rung, and men and women, and children soon filled the streets, and were rushing hither and thither in aimless fright.

"I would respectfully suggest that the prisoners be sent from here as quietly and expeditiously as possible, as I do not think it safe for them to be placed in the custody of the citizens."

Lieutenant Read, in a letter written from Fort Warren to the Confederate Secretary of the Navy, says: "As all our clothing was distributed as relics to the people of Portland, I beg that you will, if possible, remit to Assistant Paymaster Nixon a sufficient sum of money to purchase my men a change of clothing." Read and his crew were kept in prison for a little over a year, when they were exchanged as prisoners of war.

The lesson to be drawn from this little episode of the war on the sea are many and valuable, not only to the naval officers, but to the country at large, and especially to those members of Congress who oppose an increase in the Navy and never stop to think that the commerce of the nation is the life of the nation, and that the destruction of that commerce is the clipping of the arteries of its wealth. That one vessel with twenty-men and one gun, and a sailing vessel at that, should have created such havoc and consternation in the days of steam, whilst forty-seven vessels (mostly steamers) were scouring the seas in search of her, is ground for serious thought. What could a modern fast cruiser of twenty-five knots, commanded by a resolute officer and accompanied by a fast supply vessel, do on our defenceless coast? And how are we prepared for such an emergency in case of war with a maritime nation? These subjects I leave to the consideration of those who have the fighting to do, and those who have to provide the fighting machines. Sufficient is it to say that the country which has such officers as the Commander of the Clarence-Tacony-Archer to depend on will not lean upon broken reeds.

LIST OF CAPTURES.

1863, May 6.—Florida—Captain John N. Maffitt captures American brig Clarence bound from Rio de Janeiro to Baltimore with a cargo of coffee. Lieutenant Charles W. Read put in charge with twenty men and small arms and assistant engineer.

June 6.—Captured and burned the bark Whistling Wind of Philadelphia bound to New Orleans.

June 7.—Captured the schooner Alfred H. Partridge, of New York, bound to Matamoras, Mexico.

June 9.—The brig Mary Alvina, from Boston to New Orleans, was captured and burned.

June 12.—Almost in sight of the Capes of the Chesapeake, the bark Tacony, in ballast from Port Royal, S. C., to Philadelphia, and the schooner M. A. Shindler, of Philadelphia, were captured, and the latter burned. The same day the schooner Kate Stewart was captured, made a cartel of and bonded for the sum of \$7,000.

June 15.—Captured and burned the brig Umpire from Cardenas to Boston, loaded with sugar and molasses.

June 20.—Captured fine Packet ship Isaac Webb from Liverpool to New York, with 750 passengers; Irish recruits for the U. S. Army. He also captured the fishing schooner Micawber, which was burned.

June 21.—Captured and burned Clipper ship Byzantium, loaded with coal, also captured and burned the bark Goodspeed, in ballast.

June 22.—Captured the fishing schooners Marengo, Florence, Elizabeth Ann, Rufus Choate and the Ripple. All were burned except the Florence.

June 23.—Destroyed two fishing schooners.

June 24.—Captured ship Shatemuc from Calais, Maine, a sister ship of the Byzantium, also on her first voyage and going to New York for cargo. That same night the schooner Archer was captured.

June 25.—Captured the bark Tacony and transferred to the schooner Archer.

June 27.—Captured the Revenue Cutter Caleb Cushing in Portland Harbor.

All this was done from June 6th to June 27th, or in twenty-one days. Averaging a capture a day.

GASTRONOMIC ACCOUNTS.

Miscellaneous State Papers, Nos. 46 and 47.

Account for an Entertainment to His Excellency Gen^l Washington the 22^d Decemb^r 1783 per G. Mann

£71. 6. 6		Ent ^d State Debt.
1783	} The State of Maryland	Dr
December 22 ^d		To Geo Mann—
To a Supper at the State House		17..12.. 6
To 98 Bottles Wine		36..15..—
To 2½ gallons Spirits		1..17.. 6
To 9lb Loaf Sugar 18/ Limes 25/		2.. 3..—
To Musick		5..17.. 6
To Waiters 45/ attendance in the Barr 35/		4..—..—
To 12 packs of Cards 22/6		1.. 2.. 6
To 8lb Candles		—..16..—
To Cleaning the Rooms		1.. 2.. 6
		<hr/>
		71.. 6.. 6

Due on Account of an Entertainment, given by the Legislature to his Excellency Gen^l Washington

Examined and passed 24th Dec^r 1783

C. Richmond Aud Gen^l.

Received an Order on the W. S. Treasur^r for the above Acc^t.

Geo. Mann.

Account for an Entertain^t on the News of Peace in April last
Ent^d State Debt.

George Mann £280..2..4

24th Dec^r 1783

1783	}	The State of Maryland	Dr	
April 24 th			To Geo Mann	
To 49 Gallons Clarret @ 20/				£ 49.. 0.. 0
To 35 Gallons Port Wine @ 20/				35..—..—
To 32 Gallons Madeira Wine @ 22/6				36..—..—
To 6 Gallons Spirits @ 15/				4..10..—
To 15lb Loaf Sugar @ 2/				1..10..—
To 176lb Bacon @ 10d.				7.. 6.. 8
To 284lb Salt Beef @ 7d.				8.. 5.. 8
To 52lb Shoat @ 6d.				1.. 6..—
To 126lb Mutton @ 8d.				4.. 4..—
To 272lb Veal @ 8d.				9.. 1.. 4
To 183lb Beef roasted @ 7				5..13.. 5
To 12 fowles @ 2/ 24s. 7 Lambs @ 20/ 140s.				8.. 4..—
To Dressing and finding the above for Dinner				37..10..—

For the Ball

To 8 Gallons Wine @ 22/6	9..—..—
To 4 Gallons Spirits @ 15/	3..—..—
To 2 hams w ^t 23lb @ 10d 19/2, 2 Rounds Beef w ^t 42lb @ 7d 24/6	2.. 3.. 8
To 6 Tongues 30/ 10 fowles 20/ a Turkey 5/	2..15..—
To Tarts Custards and Cheese Cakes	2..10..—
To finding and Dressing the above for Sup ^r	6..—..—
To 592 Loaves Bread @ 6d	14..16..—
To Cards 24/ Candles 35/	2..19..—
To 35 Knives and 29 forks Lost	2..16..—
To 28 Queens Ware Plates Lost 46/8 43 Wine Glasses 71/8	5..18.. 4
To one Queens ware Dish	—..17.. 6
To Waiters and Attendance at the Ball	3.. 5..—
To Musick 155/ 61 Bottles 25/5	9.. 0.. 5

£272..12.. 0

By one Box of Candles 10t 60lb @ 21	6.. 0.. 0
Balance Due G. M.	£266..12.. 0
To 3 Loaves Sugar which Mr Crisall had of Mr {	
Randall Wt. 27lb..14oz @ 2/{	2..14..10
	£269.. 6..10
Interest thereon to the 24 th December 1783 {	
8 months }	10..15.. 6
	£280.. 2.. 4

Due on the above Account provided for an Enter-
tainment for celebrating the News of Peace.

Examined and passed

C. Richmond Aud Gen^l

Rec^d an Order on the W. S. Treasurer for the
above Acc^t Geo. Mann.

NOTES ON HAUSIL FAMILY.

(Extracts from letter of Brantz Mayer to Rev. Dr. George Diehl, of Frederick,
October 17, 1877.

Rev. Bernhardt Michael Hausil, married at Rotterdam, Hol-
land, Sybilla Margaretha Mayer (born at Ulm, Wurtemberg,
Aug. 4, 1733), daughter of Christopher Bartholomew Mayer
of Ulm (who married Eva Margaretha Scheiflion, Sept. 1,
1724,—born Nov. 24, 1700 in Ulm. Hausil was married
1751-2).

Christopher Bartholomew Mayer and family (Hausil accom-
panying) arrived at Annapolis, Md., early in 1752, and went,
at once to Fredericktown or Monocacy, where the old gentleman
died in the early fall or early winter of that year, and was
buried in the Lutheran burial ground. From Dr. Diehl's
discourse, it appears that Hausil must have been clergyman of

the Ev. Lutheran Church in Frederick from 1752 for six years, viz., until 1758 *at least*. How long after I cannot tell, though the eccentric Hartwig did not come on the scene until 1762, four years after. I think that I found a *trace* of Hausil afterwards at *Reading* but, it is, I believe, unquestionable, from what I heard in Nova Scotia, that he finally got to New York, was a *loyalist*, and so earnest in his allegiance to King George that he would not tarry after the peace, but emigrated to Nova Scotia, and was settled for the rest of his life in Halifax. This exodus occurred, I understand, in 1783. If you will be so kind as to communicate with the clergy in New York, who have charge of the Church records of the Lutherans of that period, you may probably find out exactly his trail in America from your city to the British Dominion.

Mrs. Davis is the only survivor of the descendants of Mr. Hausil.

The late Rev. Bernard Hauzeal came to Halifax at the Loyalist immigration in 1783, and officiated in St. George's Church, New Brunswick street, Halifax, now called the Round Church. *He conformed to the Church of England*, and died at Halifax early in this century—about its beginning. He was buried in the old Dutch burial ground in N. Brunswick street. He left two daughters, one, it was said, married a military man, and left this country. The other married a person named Leggett. Those of her descendants whom I knew were old Mrs. Morris, widow of Guy Morris, whose daughter married Garrett Miller, Jr., and was author of the "*Wild Flowers of Nova Scotia*." Mr. Morris had a son, but who left Halifax and died. Mr. Morris had a younger sister who married Thos. Gouge, of the Engineer Department, and has lately gone to England. No children. Mrs. Miller left a family in Halifax.

Rev. Mr. Hauzeal was a gentleman and scholar, highly esteemed in Halifax where he ministered to the Germans about twenty years. They who require more information may refer to the Parish book of Saint George's, where they will find much relative to Mr. Hauzeal, and perhaps the entries of his daughter's marriage.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH OF FREDERICK.

In Bartgis' *Maryland Gazette* for January 2, 9 and 16, 1794, the following notice is found:

Notice is hereby given by the Vestery of the High Dutch Reformed Congregation, in Frederick Town; a rumour being spread, that evil-minded persons intended to use a violence on the property of said Congregation. We the said Vestry, being regularly elected, installed and served as such, a number of years: being, therefore, authorized and constrained by the deeds on said Congregation's property, as likewise the long established rules of said Congregation, by said Congregation adopted and underwritten. Being desirous to preserve, love and peace, exhort all who may have been led astray, to consider, we dare not violate our trust—are therefore, under a necessity to notify that, if violence is used, we must seek protection, under God, by the laws of our country.

John Brunner, of Henry, Joseph Doll, John Brunner, John Gebhart, Jacob Rohr, Jacob Metzger, Henry Baer, Jacob Brunner.

Jan. 2, 1794.

In Bartgis' *Maryland Gazette*, for January 9, 1794 appeared the following letter:

Mr. Printer!

In reading your last paper, I found (in the corner, where you generally place the public notices and advertisements) a "Notice given by the Vestry of the high Dutch Ref. Congregation in Fredk. Town, etc." a notice that must command the attention of the ignorant, and awe the timid into submission, by conceiving, that the Vestry of the High Dutch Ref. Congregation must be something very great and powerful. Let the persons, who form that Vestry, inquire whether the Presbyterians, either of

ancient or modern times have had or now can have a Vestry, since they were always and governed by Elders and Deacons.—Then, Mr. Printer, it is to be wished that the spelling of the word Vestery may be contracted into *Vestry*; and that period “being desirous to preserve, love and peace, exhort all who have been led astray, etc.” be better explained. Upon the whole, we expect to see a better harmony of words and sentences with a true explication of “to preserve, love and peace,” since it is unintelligible with a comma after “preserve” and uncertain, whether “love and peace” are verbs and substantives.

The mention of “evil-minded persons,” who are said “to have an intention to use Violence on the property of said congregation” imports that the said Vestry suppose themselves and some of their adherents the High-Dutch (I think they might have written German) Ref. Congregation, excluding the majority, who cannot swallow their bigotry, nor submit (especially in a free country) to the yoke of their spiritual tyranny. It is to be wished, that their differences might be brought to an happy issue, or else that the laws of our country might finally settle them, so that the public may, hereafter, not be imposed on by Notices of that kind. And, if you, Mr. Printer, intend to insert every “rumor spread,” we are able to furnish you with a great number of rumors, and beg your favor to enlarge your Gazette from half a sheet to a whole one.

I am etc.,

Observer.

The Editor, mindful of his business, is pleased to inform the *Observer*, that in future he wishes him to address the *Vestry* or *Party* concerned; his *Press* is still open to any person or party, and by sending their pieces, with the author's name, so that in future a proper account may be made, due attention will be paid.

The *Gazette* will be enlarged in due time; and the Editor does not doubt of the encouragement both the *Observer* and *Vestrymen*.

In Bartgis' *Gazette* for August 8, 1793 he found the following advertisement:

Twenty-five Pounds Reward.

Whereas, for a considerable time anamosities of a disagreeable nature hath subsisted between the German Lutheran' congregation, in this Town, repugnant to all laws of Christ and Christianity; and *whereas*, some dirty, daring villains did on the third inst. in the night, degrade themselves so low as most shamefully to bedaub the walls of the house of the Rev. Mr. Krug, with the most filthy excrement—a gentleman who has been for these many years an ornament to his cloth, expounder of divine truths, and the love and adoration of his numerous congregation and friends.

Whoever will give information concerning the above villainous action, so that the perpetrators may be brought to condign punishment, shall receive *The above reward*—And, if any one concerned, or privy to this nefarious action, will give information of the *instigator* and *parties concerned*; he shall not only receive a Reward of Ten Pounds, but exempted from all Punishment.

Michael Reamer

Gottlob Miller

Jacob Young

Samuel Miller

Christian Steiner

Henry Zieler

Michael Kolb Jun,

Peter Homman.

Frederich Town

August 8, 1793.

The following is one of the certificates which were given by Otterbein to the early preachers of the organization which developed into the United Brethren Church.

IM NAMEN JESUS AMEN.

Wir Endts under Schribene, Predigar der Reformürten Kirche machen hier mittbekannt und drum zu wissen, wehn es angehen möchte, dasz Henrich Weider ein Glied der Reformürten Kirche ist, und weil wir glauben dasz in der Herr

geruffen in seinen weinberg so er Lauben wir ihme dasz Evangelij zu predigen, und hoffen, dasz die Liebhaber der wahrheit werden ihn in Lieb aufnehmen, wir aber winschem ihm Gottes Gnad und Seegen. Gegeben in unserer Prediger Versammlungon.

Canagoschik in Hannisz Ranschers.

June 4, 1776.

William Otterbein

William Hendel

Jacob Weimer

Benedict Swope.

(Translation)

IN THE NAME OF JESUS AMEN.

We the undersigned, Preachers of the Reformed Church herewith jointly acknowledge and make known to whom it may concern, that Henry Weider is a member of the Reformed Church, as we believe that he has been called by the Lord into His vineyard, we grant him permission to preach the Gospel, and hope, that the lovers of Truth will receive him in love, while we wish him the grace and blessing of God. Given in our Conference of Preachers.

Conocheague at John Rangers.

June 4, 1776.

STANSBURY FAMILY.

FRANCIS B. CULVER.

In the genealogical contribution by Dr. Christopher Johnston treating of the Stansbury family, in the March 1914 issue of *The Maryland Historical Magazine*, (Vol. ix, No. 1), certain errors occur with reference to the section relating to Gen. Tobias Emerson Stansbury (1757-1849) on pages 86 and 87. The corrections are herewith submitted.

General Stansbury was thrice married. His first wife was Mary *Buffington*, born 3 August 1760, and died 21 April 1809. Marriage license issued to Rev. West [William West, of Old St. Paul's parish] on 1 May 1784 (see Balto. County Marriage Licenses: *Baltimore American*, 24 April 1809: *Baltimore Whig*, 24 April 1809). His second wife was Ann Dew. Marriage license issued 8 Jan'y 1811. (See Balto. County Marriage Licenses.)

His third wife was the widow Anna Dorothea Steinbeck, relict of John C. Steinbeck, whose will was probated 3 Jan'y 1821. (See Balto. County Wills, Liber No. 11, fol. 209). Marriage license issued 27 April, 1824 to Rev. Soule. She died 9 July 1839 in her 55th year, and "was the sister of John G. Wender [Wendell?] of New York." (See *Baltimore Sun*, 16 July 1839).

General Stansbury had issue by his first and second wives, and the following is believed to be the order of birth of the children, based upon family records and certain other data.

Issue by first wife, Mary Buffington:—

- i. HENRIETTA STANSBURY, married in Balto. Co., James C. Dew (license 26 Sept. 1807).
 - ii. TOBIAS EMERSON STANSBURY, JR., married in Balto. Co., Elizabeth Divers (lic. 2 June 1813). He died in Ascension Parish, La., in Apl. 1828, aged 40 and left issue.
 - iii. HAMMOND N. STANSBURY, married in Balto. Co., and died there 7 June 1836, aged 46, leaving issue.
 - iv. WILLIAM STANSBURY, married in Balto. Co., Maria Norwood (lic. 17 Mch. 1819), died in Ascension Parish, La.: had a son who died young (perhaps, others).
- STANSBURY. Uncertain as to name of fifth child. The *Baltimore Whig* of 24 April 1809 states that Mrs. Mary Stansbury left a husband and five children.

Issue by second wife, Ann Dew:—

- v. EMERSON STANSBURY, lived in St. Louis, Mo.
- vi. JOHN "LIGHTFOOT" [LEWIS?] STANSBURY (twin), b. 1817, married in Balto. Co., Mary Jones (license 17 Feby. 1840), died in Virginia.
- vii. CARVELL S. STANSBURY (twin), b. 1817, married Harriet Louisa Stansbury, daughter of William, his step-brother: had issue. He died in Baltimore, 2 April 1865 in his 49th year (*Baltimore Sun*, 3 April 1865).
- viii. EDWARD H. STANSBURY, married Elizabeth Johnson and left issue.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

MONTHLY MEETINGS

Meeting of December 14th, 1914.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society for the month of December was called to order tonight at 8.30 p. m. with Vice-President Harris in the chair in the absence of President Warfield.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The donations to the cabinet during the past month were described by Mr. Spencer, the Corresponding Secretary, and the most important items in his correspondence since the last meeting of the Society were discussed by him.

Elections for active members then ensued resulting as follows:

Messrs. J. Herbert Beatson, Carryl H. Bryan, John S. Gibbs, Jr., Louis P. Goldsborough, Gustavus J. Ober, John H. Wight, and Miss Grace Barrow Ditman.

Mrs. Frank Pelham Stone, a member of the Janet Montgomery Chapter, D. A. R., then read the paper of the evening entitled "The Braddock Trail." Mrs. Stone's interesting account of incidents in connection with this campaign and also her graphic description of the country through which Braddock led his army was received with close attention. Upon the conclusion of the paper, Judge Elliott moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Mrs. Stone for the pleasure which her most interesting paper had afforded.

Meeting of January 11th, 1915.—The regular meeting of the Society for the month of January was called to order at 8.30 p. m. with President Warfield in the chair.

Sixty-five members and guests were present at the meeting, a majority of whom were ladies.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The resignations of Dr. Samuel C. Chew, Oscar G. Murray and E. Thomas Massey were received and accepted.

Balloting upon candidates nominated at the previous meeting resulted in the following elections:

Mrs. Milnor Ljungstedt, Mr. Matthew B. Sellers,
Mr. Charles E. Falconer, Mr. Edward J. Colgan, Jr.

Major Pegram then presented the following report from the Committee on Nominations. Subsequent to the reading of this report by Major Pegram, President Warfield explained the method by which additional nominations could be made.

Baltimore, January 6, 1915.

To the Maryland Historical Society:

Gentlemen:

Your Committee appointed to prepare nominations for Officers of the Society, Trustees of the Athenæum, and Members of Committees, to be presented at the meeting of the Society on January 11, 1915, have performed the duty assigned to them and respectfully submit herewith the result of their conference and place in nomination the gentlemen named below for the several offices and positions indicated.

For President:

EDWIN WARFIELD

For Vice-Presidents:

W. HALL HARRIS,

MICHAEL JENKINS,

HENRY STOCKBRIDGE.

For Corresponding Secretary:

RICHARD H. SPENCER.

For Recording Secretary:

GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE.

For Treasurer:

HEYWARD E. BOYCE.

*For Trustees of Athenæum:*J. APPLETON WILSON, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM H. GREENWAY,

A. LEO KNOTT,

OODEN A. KIRKLAND,

EDWARD STABLER, JR.,

H. OLIVER THOMPSON.

*For Committee on the Gallery:*MILES WHITE, JR., *Chairman.*

J. WILSON LEAKIN,

RUXTON M. RIDGELY,

FARIS C. PITT,

JOHN A. TOMPKINS.

*For Committee on the Library:*LOUIS H. DIELMAN, *Chairman.*

WALTER I. DAWKINS,

EDWARD B. MATHEWS,

RICHARD M. DUVAL,

FREDERICK W. STORY,

JOHN H. LATANE,

MOSES R. WALTER.

*For Committee on Finance:*ROBERT GARRETT, *Chairman.*

B. HOWELL GRISWOLD, JR.,

DOUGLAS H. THOMAS.

*For Committee on Publications:*CLAYTON C. HALL, *Chairman.*

SAMUEL K. DENNIS,

BERNARD C. STEINER.

*For Committee on Membership:*McHENRY HOWARD, *Chairman.*

MATTHEW PAGE ANDREWS,

ISAAC T. NORRIS,

JAMES D. IGLEHART,

J. HALL PLEASANTS, JR.,

WILLIAM H. LYTLE,

DECOURCY W. THOM.

*For Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry:*WILLIAM M. HAYDEN, *Chairman.*

B. BERNARD BROWNE,

WILLIAM J. MCCLELLAN,

EDWARD INGLE,

GEO. NOBBURY MACKENZIE.

THOMAS E. SEARS.

*For Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments:*ANDREW C. TRIPPE, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM M. PEGRAM,

LAWRENCE C. WROTH.

Certain changes have been made in the Chairmanship of Committees, one of which was made to fill a vacancy caused by death, and one by resignation. A few changes have also been made in the personnel of several of the Committees, this Committee being of the opinion that it is desirable, for the best interests of the Society, to have a little rotation in office,

now and then, and thus give an opportunity for other members, many of whom are of long standing, to become more closely associated with us in the management of the affairs of the Society, which is just entering upon its seventy-second year.

The proposed amendment to Section 14 of the By-Laws which had been presented by Major Wm. M. Pegram at the November meeting of the Society was then taken up for consideration. The Secretary announced that the Council had considered the proposed amendment and had modified it so as to read as follows:

“Resolved, That Article XIV of the By-Laws be amended by striking out the second paragraph and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

‘It shall be its endeavor to procure a suitable paper to be read at each stated meeting from November to May, both inclusive, excepting the meeting in February, and when the hour of nine p. m. shall arrive, the business of the Society shall be suspended and the paper of the evening shall be read and at its conclusion the business of the Society may be resumed.’”

General A. C. Trippe then explained to the meeting the context of the existing By-Law, the recommendation of Major Pegram and the results of the deliberations of the Council in the matter. Thereupon on motion of General Trippe, seconded by Mr. Ingle, the Society adopted the amendment to the By-Laws in the form submitted by the Council.

The paper of the evening was then presented by Mrs. Charles W. Bassett, Historian-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, entitled “The Preservation of Records.” Upon concluding her address, Mrs. Bassett presented to the Society a copy of the records of the marriage licenses in Somerset County from 1796 to 1830. This gift was received by President Warfield with grateful appreciation.

General Trippe expressed his appreciation of the rare pleasure which Mrs. Bassett had afforded him and dwelt upon the

importance of the subject which she had discussed and upon the interest and charm of her presentation of it. He, therefore, offered a vote of thanks to Mrs. Bassett which was unanimously passed.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

Meeting of February 8th, 1915.—The regular meeting of the Society for the month of February was called to order at 8.15 p. m. with President Warfield in the chair.

About thirty members were present.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The Corresponding Secretary then touched upon important correspondence of last month. The following letter was read by the Corresponding Secretary:

February 3rd, 1915.

"Mr. Richard H. Spencer,
Corresponding Secretary,
Maryland Historical Society.

Dear Sir:

I take great pleasure in presenting to the Maryland Historical Society, in behalf of the Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland, one of the bronze medals used as souvenirs at the Banquet given to the General Society of the Cincinnati, on May 13, 1914, at the Hotel Belvedere.

The medal is a reproduction of that designed by L'Enfant, which appears on the Certificate of Membership of the Order.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Thomas E. Sears,
Secretary.

The thanks of the Society were extended to Dr. Sears for the gift referred to in his letter.

The election of new members for active membership resulted as follows:

Mrs. Calvin W. Hendrick.	Mr. Thomas Parran.
Mrs. Alexander L. Hodgdon.	Miss Sarah E. Richmond.
Mr. Charles T. Hollaway.	Mr. Howard P. Sadtler.
Mrs. Charles Lanahan.	Mr. George C. Thomas.
Miss Harriet P. Marine.	Mr. Charles C. Wallace.

The following were elected to associate membership:

Mr. William H. Baltzell.	Mrs. W. C. Piper.
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A letter was read from Mr. H. B. Janes, dated January 28th, 1915, tendering his resignation to be effective, if possible, on December 31st, 1914.

There being no further business before the Society, the meeting adjourned.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Society was held February 8th, 1915, at 9 p. m., with President Warfield in the chair.

The announcement of nominations was made by the Recording Secretary for positions of officers and members of the Trustees of the Athenæum and upon the various committees of the Society. The Recording Secretary announced that there were no contests but that there was one candidate and one only nominated for each position to be filled. The Chair appointed Mr. Richard H. Spencer and Major Wm. M. Pegram as tellers to conduct the election.

Upon motion made, seconded and passed unanimously, the Recording Secretary was directed to cast the ballot of the members present for the candidates for the various positions for which they had been nominated. The Recording Secretary, therefore, cast the votes of the twenty-eight members present in favor of the candidates nominated.

President Warfield read the annual report of the Council to the Society, as follows:

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

To the Members of the Maryland Historical Society:

In pursuance with the By-Laws and by the direction of the Council, I make the following brief report of the activities of your Society during 1914.

The year has been a very interesting and instructive one and ended with a membership of 641, the largest in the history of the Society. The regular monthly meetings of the Society have been more largely attended than for a number of years and a new interest has been manifested in its work, not only by the members but by the general public. This is a promising augury for the future.

The library has been kept open as usual during the entire year. In the fall, the time for closing was extended to six o'clock, to accommodate members who wanted to spend time in research work after business hours.

The committee in charge of the library purchased a number of new books and magazines and had ninety-two volumes rebound and repaired. There were presented to the Society ninety-five books, two hundred and twenty-six pamphlets, two charts and twenty-seven bound volumes of newspapers. Quite a number of donations to the cabinet were made, portraits, photographs, manuscripts, newspapers, and articles of historic value, including a beautiful silver service, of rare design, which has historic association with Baltimore City through its original owner. This service was presented by Miss Aimee McConkey, of Stamford, Connecticut.

Over 5,000 persons used the library in research work, consulting 30,000 of its books during the year.

The report of the Finance Committee shows that the investments of your Society are of a high class. They amount to par value—\$28,200. No change was made in them during the year. This, of course, does not include the building or any of its valuable contents.

The income from all sources is fully set out by the Treasurer

in his report, and the disbursements are given in detail and supported by vouchers. The total current yearly receipts from membership dues, fees for research work, sale of publications, and interest on investments amounted to \$4,226.50. This is a very small sum with which to pay the administrative expenses of such a large and useful institution as the Maryland Historical Society. Its activities are greatly hampered by want of funds. Were its membership 1,000, yielding \$5,000 in dues, it could greatly enlarge its usefulness and broaden its sphere of activities. With your earnest co-operation there should be no trouble in securing such a membership in a State like Maryland, with a million and a quarter inhabitants, a very large proportion of whose population is interested directly through descent or heredity in the data, records and the results accomplished by this Society.

The record of members at the end of the year is:

Life	2
Honorary	2
Corresponding	49
Associate	39
Active	549
	— 641

The increase in the membership during 1914 was thirty as against nine for 1913.

The *Maryland Historical Magazine*, published by the Society, has completed its ninth volume. The question of continuing the *Magazine* was referred by the Council to the Committee on Publication, for its opinion thereon, whereupon the Committee strongly recommended that the Society continue to issue the *Magazine* as its official publication. This recommendation was unanimously adopted by the Council.

The last legislature made its annual appropriation for the publication of the State Archives as heretofore, under the auspices of this Society. Volume XXXIV of the series has been completed and was distributed in December, 1914. It

contains a full record of the proceedings and acts of the Assembly of Maryland from 1720 to 1723, and consequently deals with matters of great importance. It gives the legislation creating circuit courts for the trial of all matters of fact as well as all criminal cases in the counties in which they arose, thus relieving the provincial court of the colony of its criminal jurisdiction and the people much hardship from the expense and delay incident to attendance upon that court. This session of the Assembly was especially noteworthy in that it provided for the establishment, for the first time in Maryland, of a free school in every county. The Revolution of 1775 is forecasted in a most striking way by the struggle between the Assembly of 1723 and the Lord Proprietor, in which the colonists claimed the benefit of all English laws, while the Lord Proprietor was willing to concede that the colony was entitled to only such of them as had been specifically authorized.

The various rooms and halls of this building, having gotten into unsightly and discreditable condition, the Council appointed a special committee to look into the matter and make a report. This Committee acted promptly and reported that they found the gallery and all of the rooms to be in need of a thorough renovation and restoration, and the furniture to be so dilapidated as to require extensive repairs.

The Council thereupon authorized the President to have the renovation and repairs done at once. I thereupon appointed Messrs. J. Appleton Wilson, Richard M. Duvall and Ruxton M. Ridgely as a Special Committee to take charge of the work.

The present neat and attractive appearance of the rooms and gallery, as well as the furniture, is proof of the good judgment displayed by the Committee. We can now point with pride to these beautiful and attractive rooms and their furnishings, and to the artistic appearance of our gallery and adjoining rooms in which are displayed the art treasures of our Society.

The total cost of these renovations and repairs was \$1,257.75. The income of the Society was not enough to pay all of this cost in addition to our running expenses, so the Society was com-

pelled to borrow \$750. This is the only debt and we intend, with your aid, to pay it off this year. I am sure you will agree that the results accomplished justify the outlay and creation of this debt.

The Committee on Addresses provided speakers and essayists who read at our monthly meetings most interesting and instructive papers on historic incidents and events.

The most important social entertainment given by the Society during the year was the reception in honor of the Society of the Cincinnati. This famous patriotic Society held its triennial meeting in this city last May. Many distinguished men came as delegates. The Council thought it fitting and proper that our ancient and honorable Society should extend to the visitors the courtesy of a reception and give them an opportunity of seeing the many rare historic relics, paintings and manuscripts owned by our Society. The proposition met with the enthusiastic approval of our members. A number of ladies, members and wives of the members, took charge of the affair and made it a notable success. It was largely attended, not only by the visiting delegates to the Convention, and their friends, but by hundreds of the members of the Society. Everyone who came to the reception carried away pleasing memories of our home and the wonderful historic treasures we possess.

The entertainment has created a most agreeable impression and has stimulated the activities of the Society in many ways. It recalled the early days when the Maryland Historical Society was the center of the social and intellectual life of Baltimore, the days when this library and the gallery were not only frequented by those who were seeking specific historic and genealogical information, but also by members and guests who assembled here frequently for social intercourse and enjoyment.

The architectural beauty of the building and its dignified and pleasing interior were then and are now fitted admirably for such assemblies. Why should we not return to the ways of the founders? Let us try to do so.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

TREASURER'S REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR
THE YEAR 1914.

Cash on hand, January 1st, 1914.....	\$689 48
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Receipts for the year 1914:

Current Dues.....	\$2,524 00
Dues in Arrears.....	230 00
Dues in Advance.....	15 00
Magazine Sales, Subscriptions, etc.....	314 42
Sales of Publications.....	16 00
Investigations and Searches.....	58 50
Use of Basement.....	378 00
Income of Peabody Fund.....	863 00
Income other than Peabody Fund.....	220 00
Sales of Useless Material.....	1 50
	<hr/>
	\$4,620 42
Loan from Fidelity Trust Company.....	750 00
Transferred from Special Guarantee account.....	642 05
Transferred from State Archives account.....	180 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,192 47
	<hr/>
	\$6,881 95

Expenditures for the year 1914:

General Expenses.....	\$4,987 34
Use of Basement, Janitor service.....	36 00
Magazine Account.....	1,362 08
Committee on Library.....	356 63
Investigations and Searches.....	25
	<hr/>
	\$6,742 30
	<hr/>
Balance on hand, January 1, 1915, General Account..	\$139 65
Amount expended on Improvements.....	\$1,099 35
Amount expended on Tea.....	184 61

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ATHENÆUM

The Trustees have lost two of their number by death during the past year. On June 10, 1914, the chairman, Mr. Michael A. Mullin, died; and later in the year, Mr. Charles C. Homer. Both of these gentlemen always took the deepest interest in the affairs of the Society, and their counsel and co-operation are deeply missed.

In June last the insurance policies were gone over and found in proper form. The insurance on the building is \$40,000; on furniture and fixtures \$6,500; paintings and statuary \$6,500; and on books, \$25,000.

During the early summer the building was renovated at a cost of over \$1,000. The walls and ceilings of main and gallery floors were whitened at a cost of \$525.00; furniture covered and repaired at a cost of \$201.00; and linoleum placed on floors of main and east rooms at a cost of \$308.00. At the same time the gas fixtures were overhauled and new mantels and globes supplied where needed. Repairs have also been necessary to main skylight—and to the spout on southeast corner of building which was damaging the walls and ceiling.

Complaint having been made that the vault was damp, and that the books and manuscripts were being injured, on authority of the Council a steam radiator was placed in the lower story of the vault, and the main door was ordered to be kept open during the day, the wire gate being used to guard the vault. This has resulted in proper ventilation and even temperature, and it is believed will entirely do away with the dampness complained of.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ART GALLERY

The Committee on the Gallery begs to submit this their Annual Report. As you are aware, the gallery which was closed in 1910 still remains closed.

Three oil paintings were donated to us in 1914 and are already mentioned in the report of the Library Committee as donations to the Cabinet.

Twenty-two (22) oil paintings were deposited and twenty-three (23) were withdrawn.

Many improvements were made in the gallery during the year. The walls were kalsomined, and the floors were stained and all the pictures rehung.

The west room of the gallery has been reserved for prints and photographs as far as there is room.

REPORT OF LIBRARY COMMITTEE

The Library Committee begs to report the following additions to the library during the year 1914:

45 volumes, books, and manuscripts have been purchased and 5 magazines acquired by subscription to the cost of.....	\$164 63
92 volumes have been bound or repaired at a cost of.....	192 00
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The total disbursements authorized by the Library Committee amounted to	\$356 63

The Committee would call attention to the receipt by gift of the following:

95 volumes, 226 pamphlets, 2 charts and 27 volumes of newspapers.

The Society has received as donations to the cabinet a very handsome silver service from Miss Aimee Morsell McConkey of Stamford, Conn., 1 wax portrait, several photographs and manuscripts and several medals; also 3 oil paintings, being the portraits of Judge William Fell Giles and his wife and Captain Henry Myers who was in the War of 1812. Several photographs, 2 maps and one volume of manuscripts were deposited.

About 5,000 persons consulted 45,000 books during the year.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION

The Committee on Publication respectfully reports that in accordance with the instructions given to it, the publication of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* has been continued during the past year, thus completing the ninth year of its existence.

The expense of the publication as shown by the Treasurer's report has been as follows:

Cash paid on account of Volume VIII (1913) being balance due as stated in last report of this Committee.....	\$337 40
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ACCOUNT OF VOLUME IX (1914).

Expenses:	
Copying	\$ 40 00
Editing	150 00

Printing March, June and Sept. Nos....	\$709 55		
and Index to Volume VIII.....	72 60		
		782 15	
Commissions		22 00	
Postage and Distribution.....		70 53	
			\$1,064 68
Receipts:			
Advertisements	\$119 50		
Subscriptions and Sales.....	194 92		
		314 42	750 26
			\$1,087 66
To the cost of the <i>Magazine</i> as stated above (Volume IX)....		\$ 750 26	
there is to be added the printer's bill for the Dec. No.....		263 05	
			\$1,013 31
And there should be credited to this account the cost of printing for the Society the annual report and list of Members.....	\$ 63 60		
And the income from one-half the Peabody Fund ap- propriated to publication.....	431 50	495 10	
Leaving the net disbursements on <i>Magazine</i> account for the year's expenses.....			\$518 21
But included in this amount is the cost of the index for Volume VIII printed and sent out with the March Number		72 60	
Leaving the actual cost to the Society of Vol. IX of the <i>Magazine</i>			\$445 61

The Committee presents herewith a form of resolution in order to provide for the making of the abovementioned credits, and asks that it be adopted.

Volume XXXIV of the *Archives of Maryland* was issued and distributed during the past Autumn. It contains the proceedings of the Assembly from October 1720 to October 1723 including five sessions of that body, and the record of much interesting and important action.

Volume XXXV, in which the publication of the proceedings of the Assembly will be continued, is now in course of preparation.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Finance Committee begs to report that there has been no change in the securities belonging to the Society during the past fiscal year.

In company with Mr. Heyward E. Boyce, Treasurer, I this day examined the securities in the safe deposit box of the Maryland Historical Society in the vault of the Fidelity Trust Company, and found therein the following:

PEABODY FUND

5 Atlantic Coast Line Railway Co. \$1000 4% Gold Bonds Louisville & Nashville collateral	\$5,000
5 Atlantic Coast Line First Consolidated Mortgage \$1000 4% Gold Bonds	5,000
5 Norfolk & Western Railway Co. First Consolidated Mortgage \$1000 4% Gold Bonds.....	5,000
3 Baltimore & Ohio Prior Lien $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ \$1000 Bonds.....	3,000
4 Baltimore & Ohio Prior Lien $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ \$500 Bonds.....	2,000
1 United Railways & Electric Co. of Baltimore City, First Consolidated Mortgage \$1000 Gold Bond 4%.....	1,000
Debenture Certificate of Indebtedness No. 2805, Atlantic Coast Line Railway Company.....	1,200

PERMANENT FUND

Deed from Robert F. McKim of property on East Street yielding \$40 Ground Rent per annum, consideration.....	\$1,000
Stock Certificate No. 150, City of Baltimore, Engine House 4% Loan	1,000

GENERAL FUND

4 United Railways & Electric Co. First Consolidated Mortgage \$1000 Gold Bond 4%.....	4,000
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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP

The Committee on Membership begs to submit the following statement of the membership to December 31, 1914; also the total membership to February 1915.

	1913	1914
Life	0	2
Honorary	2	2
Corresponding	52	49
Associate	32	39
Active	528	549
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	614	641
<i>New Members during the year:</i>		
Active	50	58
Associate	8	0
	<hr/>	
<i>Losses by death:</i>		
Corresponding	3	
Active	18	
	<hr/>	
	21	
<i>Losses by Resignation:</i>		
Active	9	
	<hr/>	
	30	
 Total Losses	 30	
	<hr/>	
Net gain	27	
 Active Members to Dec. 31, 1914.....	 549	
Associate Members to Dec. 31, 1914.....	39	
Corresponding Members (who pay).....	2	
Elected in 1914 and Paid in 1915.....	11	
Elected in January.....	4	
	<hr/>	
Total Membership	605	

REPORT OF COMMITTEE IN GENEALOGY AND HERALDRY

Your Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry would respectfully report that during the past year no matters connected with the work of the Committee have required their action.

They have from time to time given thought to the carrying out of the provisions of By-Law 13 of the Society, namely: "It shall devise and recommend to the Society a system by which searches of the records in possession of the Society may be made available as a source of revenue."

The question of revenue, as indicated by the By-Laws, is of such manifest importance that we hope the next Committee will take it up, in conference with the Council.

In our judgment, it may be well for one or more genealogists, members of the Society, to be chosen by the Council to carry on, under the supervision of this Committee, the genealogical work for which charges are made; and a reasonable percentage of fees obtained thereby to be paid to the Society.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ADDRESSES

Your Committee on Addresses report and append a list of papers read before the Maryland Historical Society, at its monthly meetings during 1914.

Jan. 12.—“A Short Cruise with a Privateer.” By Gen. Andrew C. Trippe, a member of the Society.

March 9.—“Col. George Talbot and Christopher Rousby: A Maryland event of 1689.” By Bernard C. Steiner, Ph. D., a member of the Society.

April 13.—“Recovered History from the Egyptian Explorations.” By James Teackle Dennis, a member of the Society.

May 14.—“The Rich Neck, A Colonial Manor.” By Gen. Joseph B. Seth, a member of the Society.

Oct. 12.—“Fragments of My Life and Times.” By the late Hon. Henry Winter Davis. Read by Bernard C. Steiner, Ph. D., a member of the Society.

Nov. 9.—“Ross of Bladensburg.” By Mr. John Wesley Brown, a member of the Society.

Dec. 14.—“The Braddock Trail.” By Mrs. Frank Pelham Stone, Member Janet Montgomery Chapter, D. A. R.

NOTES.

Members of the Society having copies of the *Magazine*, volumes one or two, which they do not intend to bind or otherwise preserve, will confer a favor on the Society by giving them for exchange purposes.

Jacob Engelbrecht of Frederick says in his diary for July 6, 1827, that Daniel Hauer told him that he—Hauer was born in Lothringer, Germany, March 24, 1748, left London for America August 24, 1769—Baron De Kalb being a passenger on the same ship—arrived in Philadelphia, January, 1770. He came to Frederick about the year 1771. He died August 18, 1831.

A History of the Western Boundary of the Louisiana Purchase, 1819-1841, by Thomas Maitland Marshall. (University of California Publications in History, Volume II.) January, 1915. Pp. xiii, 263. Price, in paper covers, \$1.75; cloth, \$2.00.

In this volume has been undertaken for the first time the presentation of a history of the negotiations of the boundary of the Louisiana Purchase, viewed in its entirety. The narrative of the boundary negotiations, with Spain, Mexico, and the Republic of Texas successively, lays emphasis particularly on the period after 1819, and is assisted by the inclusion in the text of many maps illustrating the various boundary proposals and also the several suggestions of a "neutral ground." There is also a larger guide map, and a reduced reproduction of the significant portion of the hitherto unpublished map of the Pichardo Boundary Commission of 1811.

The following genealogies have been presented to the Society:
Chisolm Genealogy, by William Garnett Chisolm, LL. B., New York, 1914. Pp. 95.

The Hubbard Thompson Memorial. A genealogical record and historical account of the ancestors and descendants of Ebenezer Hubbard and Mary Thompson his wife. Compiled by Lillian Kimball Stewart, 1914. Particularly fine specimen of book-making.

William Painter and his father Dr. Edward Painter; Sketches and reminiscences. Compiled by Orrin Chalfant Painter. Profusely illustrated. Baltimore, 1914.

The Sampson family by Lilla Briggs Sampson. Williams and Wilkins Co. Baltimore, 1914. Pp. 238.

From Stokes's *Memorials of Eminent Yale Men*, vol. 1, p. 134, we learn that Joel Barlow wrote to General Nathaniel Greene from Hartford, on March 21, 1784, that he was planning with a Mr. Ward to establish "ourselves in the business of printing, bookselling and stationery in all their branches in Baltimore." He thought no other place presented "so good an opening," for it was "in a most flourishing condition and bids fair to improve the advantages that nature and industry have given it. There are but two printing presses in the town and those badly managed, there is no bookstore there and none, as I can learn, in contemplation." Several gentlemen of the town had encouraged Barlow's project, which extended to the publication of a newspaper and, possibly, a magazine.

The following resolution, adopted at the Annual Meeting on February 8, 1915, should have been inserted at page 77, immediately following the financial statement of the Committee on Publication:

"*Resolved*, that the Magazine Fund be credited with the sum of \$63.60, being the cost of printing for the Society in the *Magazine* the Annual Report for the year 1913 and the list of members, and the amount charged to General Expenses; and that the sum of \$431.50, being one-half the year's income from the Peabody Fund, be transferred to the credit of the Magazine Fund, in accordance with the terms of Mr. Peabody's gift, and the resolution of the Society adopted January 3, 1867."

ALDERMAN, E. A., LL.D. (1893)..... Charlottesville, Va.
APPLEGARTH, A. C. (1895)..... Oneida Heights, Huntington, Pa.
ASHBURNER, THOMAS (1895)..... 1207 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
BATTLE, K. P., LL.D. (1893)..... Chapel Hill, N. C.
BELL, HERBERT C. (1899)..... R. D. Route, No. 4, Springfield, O.
BIXBY, WM. K. (1907)..... { King's Highway and Lindell Ave.,
St. Louis, Mo.

BLACK, J. WILLIAM, PH.D. (1898).... 56 Pleasant St., Waterville, Me.
BROCK, R. A. (1875)..... 257 21st St., Philadelphia, Pa.
BROOKS, WILLIAM GRAY (1895)..... 16 Pemberton Sq., Boston, Mass.
BROWNE, HENRY JOHN (1908)..... 48 Trafalgar Sq., London, Eng.
BRUCE, PHILIP A. (1894)..... Richmond, Va.
BUEL, C. C. (1887)..... 33 E. 17th St., New York.
CHAILLE-LONG, COL. C. (1897)..... 1815 18th St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.
COCKEY, MARSTON ROGERS (1897)..... 117 Liberty St., New York.
COLLETT, OSCAR W. (1882)..... 3138 School St., St. Louis, Mo.
DE WITT, FRANCIS (1857)..... Ware, Mass.
DOBSEY, MRS. KATE COSTIGAN (1892).. Cong. Library, Washington, D. C.
DURANT, WILLIAM (1892)..... 44 Dover St., Wellesley, Mass.
EARLE, GEORGE (1892)..... Laurel, Md.
EATON, G. G. (1894)..... 416 N. J. Av., S. E., Wash'n, D. C.
EHRENBERG, RICHARD (1895)..... Rostock, Prussia.
FORD, WORTHINGTON C. (1890)..... 1154 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
GARDINER, ASA BIRD; LL.D., L.H.D. } 24 Stone St., New York.
(1890)

GUDEWILL, GEORGE (1899)..... 193 Water Street, New York.
HALL, HUBERT (1904)..... Public Record Office, London.
HARDEN, WILLIAM (1891)..... 226 W. President St., Savannah, Ga.

FOY, MISS MARY E. (1913).....	Los Angeles, Cal.
GIFFORD, W. L. R. (1906).....	St. Louis Merc. Lib. Assoc., Mo.
HARRISON, WM. PRESTON (1906).....	1021 Laurence St., Chicago, Ill.
HENDERSON, C. E. (1907).....	Easton, Md.
HILLS, MRS. WILLIAM SMITH (1914)...	El Paso, Texas.
HOFFMAN, SAMUEL V. (1910).....	258 Broadway, New York.
HOPKINS, SAMUEL GOVER.....	923 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
HOUGH, OLIVER (1913).....	Newtown, Pa.
LEACH, MISS MAY ATHERTON (1907)...	2118 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
MANSFIELD, MRS. WALTER D. (1914) ..	{ Fairmount Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.
McFADDEN, CHAS. (1906).....	3923 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.
MARTIN, MRS. EDWIN S. (1905).....	New Straitsville, Ohio.
MONETTE, ORRA E. (1907).....	{ Citizens Trust and Savings Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.
MORSE, WILLARD S. (1908).....	Seaford, Del.
MOSS, JESSE L. (1906).....	Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
OWEN-CHAHOOH, MRS. M. D. (1913)...	Hotel Shoreham, Washington, D. C.
PHILLIPS, MRS. A. LATIMER (1910)....	Shepherdstown, W. Va.
RAYNER, WILLIAM B. (1914).....	2641 Connecticut Ave., Wash., D. C.
ROGERS, JAMES S. (1910).....	1310 Penobscot Bldg, Det'r't, Mich.
SEMMES, RAPHAEL T. (1906).....	Savannah, Ga.
SHEIB, S. H. (1907).....	310½ Union St., Nashville, Tenn.
SPENCER, JOHN THOMPSON (1907).....	1507 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
STRIDER, MISS EMMA T. (1914).....	1450 Rhode Island Av., Wash., D.C.
TILGHMAN, SAMUEL HARRISON (1914) {	C/o Adj't. General, War Dept., Washington, D. C.
TURNER, VAN ARSDALE B. (1910).....	Law Bldg, Wilmington, Del.
WELLER, MICHAEL IGNATIUS (1914)...	408 Seward Square, Wash'g'n, D.C.
WILSON, SAMUEL M. (1907).....	Trust Co. Building, Lexington, Ky.

Where no P. O. Address is given, Baltimore is understood.

ABELL, ANNIE HELOISE, PH. D. (1914) .. Goucher College.
 ABERCROMBIE, DAVID (1908) Emory Grove, Md.
 AGNUS, FELIX (1883) American Office.
 AMES, JOSEPH S. (1910) Charkote Place, Guilford.
 ANDREWS, C. McLEAN, PH. D. (1907) ... Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
 ANDREWS, MATTHEW PAGE (1911) 849 Park Ave.
 *ANDREWS, O. (1886) 621 St. Paul St.
 APPOLD, LEMUEL T. (1902) Care of Colonial Trust Co.
 ARMISTEAD, GEORGE (1907) 1025 Cathedral St.
 ARTHURS, EDWARD F. (1899) 628 Equitable Building.
 ATKINSON, ROBERT A. (1914) 2609 N. Charles St.

- BRANDT, MISS MINNIE (1908)..... 11 E. Read St.
 BRATTAN, J. Y. (1902)..... American Office.
 BRENT, MISS IDA S. (1909)..... 1125 Bolton St.
 BRENT, ROBERT F. (1908)..... 104 E. Lexington St.
 BRIDGES, MRS. PRISCILLA B. (1910).... 145 N. Potomac St., Hagerst'n, Md.
 *BRISCOE, DAVID S. (1902)..... 722 Law Building.
 BROMWELL, MISS HENRIETTA (1912).... Denver, Colorado.
 BROWN, ALEXANDER (1902)..... 712 Cathedral St.
 BROWN, ARTHUR GEORGE (1883)..... 841 Calvert Building.
 BROWN, EDWIN H., JR. (1904)..... Centreville, Md.
 BROWN, FRANK (1896)..... 320 N. Charles St.
 BROWN, JOHN W. (1890)..... 201 Ridgewood Rd., Roland Park.
 BROWN, KIRK (1897)..... 1813 N. Caroline St.
 BROWN, MRS. LYDIA B. (1902)..... 1412 Bolton St.
 BROWNE, ARTHUR LEE (1913)..... Rider, Md.
 BROWNE, B. BERNARD, M. D. (1892).... 519 Park Ave.
 BROWNE, REV. BEEMAN (1907)..... Havre de Grace, Md.
 BRUCE, OLIVER H. (1913)..... Westernport, Allegany Co., Md.
 BRUCE, OLIVER H., JR., (1913)..... Cumberland, Md.
 BRUCE, W. CABELL (1909)..... Builders' Exchange.
 BRUNE, H. M. (1902)..... 841 Calvert Building.
 BRYAN, CARRYL H. (1914)..... Wardour, Annapolis, Md.
 *BRYAN, WILLIAM SHEPHERD, JR. (1891) 733 Title Building.
 BUCKLER, THOMAS H., M. D. (1913).... 1201 St. Paul St.
 BURGAN, REV. H. W. (1910)..... 1816 E. Monument St.
 BURNETT, PAUL M. (1902)..... 216 St. Paul St.
 BURTON, PAUL GIBSON (1913)..... 108 E. Lexington St.
 BUZBY, S. STOCKTON (1902)..... 1214 St. Paul St.

 CALWELL, JAMES S. (1911)..... 215 St. Paul St.
 CAREY, JAMES (1913)..... 2220 N. Charles St.
 CAREY, JOHN E. (1893)..... Mt. Holly Inn.
 CARROLL, DOUGLAS GORDON (1913).... The Washington Apt.
 *CARY, WILSON M. (1881)..... 223 W. Preston St.
 CATOR, FRANKLIN P. (1914)..... 13-15 W. Baltimore St.
 CATOR, GEORGE (1911)..... 803 St. Paul St.
 CATOR, SAMUEL B. (1900)..... 705 N. Howard St.
 CHALMERS, REV. ANDREW BURNS (1914) 2032 Park Ave.
 CHAMBERS, JOHN W., M. D. (1909).... 18 W. Franklin St.
 CHESTNUT, W. CALVIN (1897)..... 1137 Calvert Building.
 CHEW, SAMUEL C., M. D. (1885)..... Roland Park.
 CLARK, MISS ANNA E. B. (1914)..... 14 E. Mt. Royal Ave.
 CLAUDE, GORDON HANDY (1908)..... Annapolis, Md.
 *CLOTWORTHY, C. BAKER (1902)..... 1400 Continental Building.
 COAD, J. F. (1907)..... Charlotte Hall, Md.
 COALE, W. E. (1908)..... 109 Chamber of Commerce.
 COHEN, MISS BERTHA (1905)..... 415 N. Charles St.

- COHEN, MENDES (1875).....825 N. Charles St.
*COLE, R. C. (1891).....107 Ridgewood Road, Roland Pk.
COLSTON, FREDERICK M. (1911).....3 N. Calvert St.
COLSTON, GEORGE A. (1914).....3 N. Calvert St.
COONAN, EDWARD V. (1907).....Courtland and Saratoga Sts.
COOPER, MISS H. FRANCES (1909).....1415 Linden Ave.
COOPER, J. CROSSAN (1912).....Stock Exchange Building.
CORBIN, MRS. JOHN W. (1898).....2208 N. Charles St.
CORNER, THOMAS (1913).....269 W. Biddle St.
COTTMAN, J. HOUGH (1885).....812 Keyser Building.
COTTON, BRUCE (1912).....Cylburn, Sta. L., Mt. Wash.
COTTON, MRS. JANE BALDWIN (1896).....202 St. Paul St., Brookline, Mass.
CRAIN, ROBERT (1902).....809 Calvert Building.
CRANWELL, J. H. (1895).....Waynesboro, Pa.
CROSS, JOHN EMORY (1912).....Albion Hotel.
CULVER, FRANCIS BARNUM (1910).....125 W. 22d St.
DALLAM, RICHARD (1897).....Belair, Md.
DALSHEIMER, SIMON (1909).....The Lord Baltimore Press.
DANDRIDGE, MISS ANNE S. (1893).....18 W. Hamilton St.
DARNALL, R. BENNETT (1906).....1129 Fidelity Building.
DASHIELL, BENJ. J. (1914).....Athol Terrace, P. O. Station.
DASHIELL, N. LEEKE, M. D. (1904).....2927 St. Paul St.
DAUGHERTY, WILLIAM GRANT (1893).....505 Maryland Trust Building.
DAVIS, SEPTIMUS (1907).....Aberdeen, Md.
DAVISON, GEORGE W. (1877).....Garrett Building.
DAWKINS, WALTER I. (1902).....11th floor, Fidelity Building.
DAWSON, WILLIAM H. (1892).....Law Building.
DAY, MISS MARY F. (1907).....Upper Falls, Md.
DEAN, MARY, M. D. (1913).....901 N. Calvert St.
DEEMS, CLARENCE (1913).....The Plaza.
DEFORD, B. F. (1914).....Calvert and Lombard Street.
DENNIS, JAMES U. (1907).....2 E. Lexington St.
DENNIS, SAMUEL K. (1905).....2 E. Lexington St.
DICKEY, CHARLES H. (1902).....{ Maryland Meter Company,
North and Saratoga Sts.
DICKEY, EDMUND S. (1914).....Guilford Ave. and Saratoga St.
DIELMAN, LOUIS H. (1905).....Peabody Institute.
DILLEHUNT, H. B. (1903).....221 St. Paul St.
DOBLER, JOHN J. (1898).....Mayfield Avenue.
DODSON, HERBERT K. (1909).....2206 N. Charles St.
DONALDSON, JOHN J. (1877).....220 St. Paul St.
DORSEY, ARTHUR (1913).....Hockley, Annapolis, Md.
DUKE, W. BERNARD (1909).....Tudor Hall, Univ. Parkway.
DUKE, MRS. KATHERINE MARIA.....Riderwood, Md.
DUNTON, WM. RUSH, JR., M. D. (1902).....Towson, Md.
DUVALL, RICHARD JOHNSON (1914).....{ 221 Duke of Gloucester St.,
Annapolis, Md.

- DUVALL, RICHARD M. (1902).....16 E. Lexington St.
DUVALL, W. E. P. (1914).....Fidelity Building.
- ELLIOTT, THOMAS IRELAND (1884).....2026 Mt. Royal Avenue.
- ELLIS, MRS. THEODORE (1908)..... { Hotel Flanders, 135 W. 47th St.,
New York, N. Y.
- FAHNESTOCK, ALBERT (1912).....2503 Madison Ave.
- FECETIG, JAMES AMOS, M. D. (1893)....1303 N. Charles St.
- FERGUSON, J. HENRY (1902).....Colonial Trust Co.
- FIELD, CHARLES W. (1902).....1057 Calvert Building.
- FISHER, MISS GRACE W. (1907).....1420 Park Ave.
- FORD, ISAAC HENRY (1914).....1412 N St., N. W., Washington, D.C.
- FOSTER, REUBEN (1902).....2301 N. Charles St.
- FOSTER, MRS. REUBEN (1909).....2301 N. Charles St.
- FRANCE, MRS. J. I. (1910).....15 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
- FREEMAN, J. DOUGLAS (1914).....Orkney Road, Govans, Md.
- FRICK, GEORGE ARNOLD (1914).....906 Maryland Trust Bldg.
- FRICK, J. SWAN (1895).....126 W. Franklin St.
- FURST, FRANK A. (1914).....Liberty Road and Chestnut Ave.
- FURST, JACOB H. (1906).....23 S. Hanover St.
- GAGE, MRS. EMMA ABBOTT (1911).....Annapolis, Md.
- GAITHER, THOMAS H. (1892).....815 Gaither Building.
- *GANS, EDGAR H. (1912).....1137 Calvert Building.
- GARDINER, ASA BIRD, JR. (1912).....520 N. Calvert St.
- GARBETT, JOHN W. (1898).....Garrett Building.
- GARBETT, ROBERT (1898).....Garrett Building.
- GARBETT, MRS. T. HARRISON (1913)...Evergreen, Charles St. Avenue.
- GARY, E. STANLEY (1913).....722 Equitable Building.
- GARY, JAMES A. (1892).....1200 Linden Ave.
- GAULT, MATTHEW (1914).....1422 Park Ave.
- GIBSON, W. HOPPER (1902).....Centreville, Md.
- GILL, ROGER T. (1914).....215 St. Paul St.
- *GIST, GEORGE H. (1912).....Fidelity & Deposit Co.
- GITTINGS, JAMES C. (1911).....613 St. Paul St.
- GITTINGS, JOHN S. (1885).....216 Equitable Building.
- GLENN, JOHN M. (1905).....136 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.
- GLENN, REV. WM. LINDSAY (1905)....Emmorton, Md.
- GOLDSBOROUGH, A. S. (1914).....2712 St. Paul St.
- GOLDSBOROUGH, CHARLES (1908).....924 St. Paul St.
- GOLDSBOROUGH, MURRAY LLOYD (1913)..17 E. Eager St.
- GORDON, DOUGLAS H. (1896).....25 E. Baltimore St.
- GORE, CLARENCE S., D. D. S. (1902)....1006 Madison Ave.
- GORTER, JAMES P. (1902).....Superior Court No. 1.
- GOUCHER, JOHN F., D. D. (1908).....2313 St. Paul St.
- GOULD, CLARENCE P. (1908).....Univ. of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio.
- GRAFFLIN, WILLIAM H. (1892).....Vickers Building.

- KINSOLVING, REV. ARTHUR B. (1908)... 24 W. Saratoga St.
 *KIRK, HENRY C. (1884)..... 106 E. Baltimore St.
 KIRK, HENRY C., JR. (1908)..... 106 E. Baltimore St.
 KIRK, JOSEPH L. (1906)..... General Offices, B. & O. Building.
 KIRKLAND, OGDEN A. (1889)..... 17 W. Mulberry St.
 KNOTT, A. LEO (1894)..... Belvedere Hotel.
 KOCH, CHARLES J. (1905)..... 2915 E. Baltimore St.
 KNAPP, CHARLES H. (1914)..... Fidelity Bldg.
 KNOX, J. H. MASON, JR., M.D. (1909).. 804 Cathedral St.

 LACY, BENJAMIN (1914)..... 1630 Linden Ave.
 LANKFORD, H. F. (1893)..... Princess Anne, Md.
 LATANÉ, JOHN HOLLADAY, PH. D., LL. D. (1913) Johns Hopkins Univ.
 LATROBE, OSMUN (1880)..... Metropolitan Club, N. Y.
 LEAKIN, J. WILSON (1902)..... 814 Fidelity Building.
 LEE, H. C. (1903)..... 23 W. 20th St.
 LEE, RICHARD LAWS (1896)..... 232 St. Paul St.
 LEMMON, J. SOUTHGATE (1893)..... Continental Trust Building.
 LEVERING, EUGENE (1895)..... Balto. Trust and Guarantee Co.
 LEVY, WILLIAM B. (1909)..... 11th floor, Fidelity Building.
 LINTHICUM, J. CHARLES (1905)..... 217 St. Paul St.
 LIVEZEY, E. (1907)..... 22 E. Lexington St.
 LLOYD, C. HOWARD (1907)..... 1120 St. Paul St.
 LLOYD, HENRY (1902)..... Cambridge, Md.
 LLOYD, UPSHUR (1909)..... Easton, Md.
 LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM F., M.D. (1891).. 8 E. Eager St.
 LUCAS, WM. F., JR. (1909)..... 221 E. Baltimore St.
 LYTLE, WM. H. (1908)..... 1220 St. Paul St.

 McADAMS, REV. EDW. P. (1906)..... Glyndon, Md.
 MCCLELLAN, WILLIAM J. (1866)..... 1208 Madison Ave.
 MCCORMICK, ROBERDEAU A. (1914)... McCormick Block.
 MCCORMICK, THOMAS P., M.D. (1902).. 1421 Eutaw Place.
 MCEVOY, JAMES, JR. (1909)..... 533 Title Bldg.
 MCGAW, GEORGE K. (1902)..... Charles and Mulberry Sts.
 MACGILL, RICHARD G., JR. (1891)..... 110 Commerce St.
 MCGLANNAN, ALEX. W., JR. (1909)... 114 W. Franklin St.
 MCGROARTY, WILLIAM BUCKNER (1913). 119 E. Baltimore St.
 MACHEN, ARTHUR W. (1886)..... 36 Central Savings Bank Building.
 MACKALL, THOMAS B. (1894)..... 222 St. Paul St.
 MACKALL, W. HOLLINGSWORTH (1909).. Elkton, Md.
 MACKENZIE, GEORGE NORBURY (1890).. 2 E. Lexington St.
 MCKEON, MRS. E. H. (1910)..... 12 E. Eager St.
 MCKIM, S. S. (1902)..... National Union Bank.
 MACKUBIN, FLORENCE (1913)..... The Brexton.
 MACSHERRY, ALLAN (1914)..... 224 St. Paul St.
 McLANE, ALLAN (1894)..... 636 Equitable Bldg.
 McLANE, JAMES L. (1888)..... 903 Cathedral St.

- MCNEAL, J. V. (1907).....729 N. Calvert St.
MAORUDER, CALEB C., JR. (1910).....Upper Marlboro, Md.
MALOY, WILLIAM MILNES (1911).....1403 Fidelity Building.
MANDELBAUM, SEYMOUR (1902).....617 Fidelity Building.
MARBUR, THEODORE (1901).....14 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
MARBURY, WILLIAM L. (1887).....700 Maryland Trust Building.
MARSHALL, JOHN W. (1902).....13 South St.
MARYE, WILLIAM B. (1911).....222 E. Biddle St.
MASSEY, E. THOMAS (1909).....Massey, Kent Co., Md.
MATHEWS, EDWARD B., PH. D. (1905).....Johns Hopkins University.
MATTHEWS, HENRY C. (1892).....Albemarle St. and Fleet St.
*MATTHEWS, THOMAS F. (1885).....Albemarle St. and Canton Ave.
MEEKINS, LYNN R. (1908).....2418 N. Charles St.
MERRITT, ELIZABETH (1913).....3402 W. North Ave.
MERRITT, MRS. J. ALFRED (1909)..... { 1012 Glorietta Bay Boulevard,
Colorado, Cal.
MIDDENDORF, J. W. (1902).....Munsey Bldg.
MILLER, DECATUR H., JR. (1902).....506 Maryland Trust Building.
MILLER, WALTER H. (1904)..... { Care of Burton Bros.,
348 Broadway, N. Y.
MOODY, W. RAYMOND (1911).....Chestertown, Md.
MOORE, MISS MARY WILSON (1914).....2340 N. Calvert St.
MOROAN, G. EMORY (1903).....Kenwood Road, Roland Park.
MORGAN, JOHN HURST (1896).....10 E. Fayette St.
MULLEN, REV. ALBERT OSWALD (1912).....329 E. Lafayette Ave.
*MULLIN, MICHAEL A., LL. D. (1886).....719-721 Gaither Building.
MURRAY, DANIEL M. (1902).....Elk Ridge, Md.
MURRAY, RT. REV. JOHN G. (1908).....Chas. St. Av. and Univ. Parkway.
MURRAY, O. G. (1903).....Hotel Stafford.
MYERS, WILLIAM STARR (1902).....15 Alexander St., Princeton, N. J.
MYERS, WILLIS E. (1911).....10 E. Fayette St.

NASH, CHARLES W. (1908).....225 St. Paul St.
NEAL, REV. J. ST. CLAIR (1914).....Bengies, Baltimore Co., Md.
NELLIOAN, JOHN J. (1907).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
NELSON, ALEXANDER C. (1907).....210 E. German St.
NEWCOMER, WALDO (1902).....National Exchange Bank.
NICODEMUS, F. COURTNEY, JR. (1902).....43 E. 58th St., New York, N. Y.
NORRIS, JEFFERSON D. (1914).....128 W. Lanvale St.
NORRIS, ISAAC T. (1865).....1224 Madison Ave.

ODELL, WALTER GEORGE (1910).....3021 W. North Ave.
O'DONOVAN, CHARLES, M. D. (1890).....5 E. Read St.
OFFUTT, T. SCOTT (1908).....Towson, Md.
OLIVER, THOMAS H. (1890).....Ivy Depot, Albemarle Co., Va.
OLIVER, W. B. (1913).....15 S. Calvert St.
OLIVIER, STUART (1913).....The News.

O'NEILL, THOS. (1907).....S. W. Cor. Charles & Lexington Sts.
OWENS, ALBERT S. J. (1912).....1408 Fidelity Building.

PACA, JOHN P. (1897).....620 Munsey Building.
PAGE, WM. C. (1912).....Calvert Bank.
*PANGBORN, JOSEPH G. (1906).....1316 N. Charles St.
PARKE, FRANCIS NEAL (1910).....Westminster, Md.
PARRAN, MRS. FRANK J. (1908).....1518 Park Ave.
PARRAN, WILLIAM J. (1903).....124 S. Charles St.
PATTERSON, J. LeR. (1909).....802 Harlem Ave.
PATTON, MRS. JAMES H. (1913).....2510 N. Charles St.
PAUL, MRS. D'ARCY (1909)....."Woodlands," Gorsuch Ave.
PEARCE, JAMES A., LL. D. (1902).....Chestertown, Md.
PEARRE, AUBREY, JR. (1906).....207 N. Calvert St.
PEGHAM, WM. M. (1909).....1002 American Building.
PENNIMAN, THOS. D. (1911).....922 Cathedral St.
PENNINGTON, JOSIAS (1894).....Professional Building.
PERINE, E. GLENN (1882).....18 E. Lexington St.
PERKINS, ELISHA H. (1887).....Provident Savings Bank.
PERKINS, WILLIAM H., JR. (1887).....700 Equitable Building.
PIHELPS, CHARLES E., JR. (1903).....1028 Cathedral St.
PITT, FARIS C. (1908).....518 N. Charles St.
PLEASANTS, J. HALL, JR., M. D. (1898).....807 University Parkway.
POPE, GEORGE A. (1902).....214 Chamber of Commerce.
POWELL, WM. C. (1912).....Snow Hill, Md.
PRESTON, JAMES H. (1898).....City Hall.
PRETTYMAN, CHARLES W. (1909).....Rockville, Md.
PURDUM, BRADLEY K. (1902).....Hamilton, Md.

RABORG, CHRISTOPHER (1902).....1314 W. Lanvale St.
RADCLIFFE, GEO. L. P., PH. D. (1908).....512 Fidelity Building.
RANCK, SAMUEL H. (1898).....Public Lib'y, Grand Rapids, Mich.
RANDALL, BLANCHARD (1902).....200 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
RAWLS, W. L. (1905).....700 Maryland Trust Building.
RAYNER, A. W. (1905).....8 E. Lexington St.
REDWOOD, MRS. MARY B. (1907).....918 Madison Ave.
REED, MRS. EMILIE McKIM (1909).....512 Park Ave.
REEDER, CHARLES L. (1907).....919 Equitable Building.
REIFSNIDER, JOHN M. (1895).....Westminster, Md.
REMSSEN, IRA, LL. D. (1901).....Johns Hopkins University.
REULING, GEORGE, M. D. (1914).....103 W. Monument St.
RICHARDSON, ALBERT LEVIN (1902).....2127 N. Charles St.
RICHARDSON, MRS. HESTER D. (1901).....2127 N. Charles St.
RIDGELY, MISS ELIZA (1893).....825 Park Ave.
RIDGELY, MRS. HELEN W. (1895).....Hampton, Towson, Md.
RIDGELY, MARTIN E. (1914).....Wilna, Harford Co., Md.
RIDGELY, RUXTON M. (1892).....707 Gaither Building.

- RIEMAN, MRS. CHARLES ELLET (1909) { Dumbarton Farms,
Rodger's Forge P. O., Md.
- RIEMAN, CHARLES ELLET (1898).....14 N. Eutaw St.
- RIGGS, CLINTON L. (1907).....Riggs Building Co.
- RIGGS, LAWRASON (1894).....632 Equitable Building.
- RIORDAN, CHARLES E. (1907).....205 Exchange Place.
- RITCHIE, ALBERT C. (1904).....601 Title Building.
- RITTER, WILLIAM L. (1878).....541 N. Carrollton Ave.
- ROBINSON, RALPH (1894).....1310 Continental Building.
- ROGERS, MRS. HENRY W. (1914).....Riderwood P. O., Balto. Co., Md.
- ROLLINS, THORNTON (1911).....{ Md. National Bank,
Baltimore and Calvert Sts.
- ROHRER, C. W. G., M. D. (1910).....Lauraville Sta., Baltimore, Md.
- ROSE, DOUGLAS H. (1898).....10 South St.
- ROSE, JOHN C. (1883).....P. O. Building.
- RUSSELL, RT. REV. WILLIAM T. (1902).....St. Patrick's Rectory, Wash., D. C.
- RYLAND, SAMUEL P. (1909).....810 American Building.
- SADTLER, MRS. GEO. W. (1908).....26 E. 25th St.
- SADTLER, MRS. ROSABELLA (1902).....1415 Linden Ave.
- SAMPSON, MRS. J. LEWIS (1912).....Sandgates, St. Mary's Co., Md.
- SAPPINGTON, A. DERUSSY (1897).....733 Title Building.
- SEARS, THOMAS E., M. D. (1894).....658 W. Franklin St.
- SELLERS, SAMUEL CAMPBELL (1914)....801 N. Arlington Ave.
- SELLMAN, JAMES L. (1901).....Merchants' National Bank.
- SEMMES, JOHN E. (1884).....828 Equitable Building.
- SETH, FRANK W. (1914).....Easton, Md.
- SETH, JOSEPH B. (1896).....Easton, Md.
- SHIPPEN, MRS. REBECCA LLOYD POST.. { 209 W. Monument St.
(1893)
- SHIRK, MRS. IDA M. (1914).....Indianapolis, Ind.
- SHRIVER, J. ALEXIS (1907).....Wilna, Harford Co., Md.
- SHOWER, GEORGE T., M. D. (1913).....3721 Roland Ave.
- SHYROCK, THOMAS J. (1891).....1401 Madison Ave., P. O. Box 717.
- SILL, HOWARD (1897).....11 E. Pleasant St.
- SIOUSSAT, MRS. ANNA L. (1891).....Lake Roland, Md.
- SIOUSSAT, ST. GEORGE LEAKIN.....Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville, Tenn.
- SKINNER, MRS. HARRY G. (1913).....Mt. Washington, Md.
- SKINNER, M. E. (1897).....805 Calvert Building.
- SKIRVEN, PERCY G. (1914).....4763 Pimlico Boulevard.
- SLOAN, GEORGE F. (1880).....Roland Park.
- SMITH, MISS CHARLOTTE R. (1913).....18 E. Madison St.
- SMITH, REV. CHESTER MANSFIELD (1912) 1204 Mt. Royal Ave.
- SMITH, FRANK O. (1913).....Washington, D. C.
- SMITH, HENRY LEE, M. D. (1912).....2701 Calvert St.
- SMITH, JOHN DONNELL (1903).....505 Park Ave.
- SMITH, THOMAS A. (1909).....Ridgely, Caroline Co., Md.

- SNOWDEN, WILTON (1902).....Central Savings Bank Building.
 SOILLERS, SOMERVILLE (1905).....1311 John St.
 SOLTER, GEORGE A. (1913).....1210 N. Caroline St.
 SPENCER, RICHARD H. (1891).....Earl Court.
 STABLER, EDWARD, JR. (1876).....Madison and Eutaw Sts.
 STABLER, JORDAN (1910).....Eutaw and Madison Sts.
 STARR, RT. REV. WM. E. (1914).....Corpus Christi Church.
 STEELE, JOHN MURRAY, M. D. (1911)...Owings Mills, Md.
 STEIN, CHAS. F. (1905).....S. E. Cor. Courtl'd & Saratoga Sts.
 STEINER, BERNARD C., PH. D. (1892)....Enoch Pratt Free Library.
 STERLING, GEORGE S. (1902).....228 Light St.
 STEVENSON, H. M., M. D. (1904).....431 N. Carey St.
 STEWART, DAVID (1886).....213 St. Paul St.
 STIRLING, ADMIRAL YATES (1889).....209 W. Lanvale St.
 STOCKBRIDGE, HENRY (1883).....11 N. Calhoun St.
 STONE, JOHN T. (1894).....N. W. Cor. Baltimore & North Sts.
 STORK, JOHN WILLIAM (1914).....424 N. Charles St.
 STORY, FREDERICK W. (1885).....10 E. Lexington St.
 STRAN, MRS. KATE A. (1900).....1912 Eutaw Place.
 STURDY, HENRY FRANCIS (1913).....Annapolis, Md.
 SUMWALT, MRS. MARY H. (1909).....2921 N. Calvert St.
 SUTTON, MRS. EBEN (1911).....515 Park Ave.
 SWINDELL, MRS. WALTER B. (1913).....506 Roland Ave., Roland Park.

 TALBOTT, MRS. BERTHA C. HALL (1913).Rockville, Md.
 TAPPAN, WILLIAM (1909).....1419 Bolton St.
 TAYLOR, ARCHIBALD H. (1909).....405 Maryland Trust Building.
 THAYER, W. S., M. D. (1902).....406 Cathedral St.
 THOM, DECOURCY W. (1884).....405 Maryland Trust Building.
 THOM, MRS. LEA (1902).....204 W. Lanvale St.
 THOMAS, MRS. ANNIE HOMES (1914)...2110 Mt. Royal Terrace.
 THOMAS, DOUGLAS H. (1874).....Merchants-Mechanics Bank.
 THOMAS, JAMES W. (1894).....Cumberland, Md.
 THOMAS, JOHN B. (1910).....S. E. Cor. Charles and 33rd Sts.
 THOMPSON, MRS. CECILIA C. (1911)...."The Severn."
 THOMPSON, H. OLIVER (1895).....216 St. Paul St.
 THOMSEN, JOHN J., JR. (1881).....Maryland Club.
 TIFFANY, LOUIS McLANE, M. D. (1902).831 Park Ave.
 TILGHMAN, OSWALD (1906).....Easton, Md.
 TOADVIN, E. STANLEY (1902).....Salisbury, Md.
 TODD, W. J., M. D. (1902).....Mt. Washington, Md.
 TOMPKINS, JOHN A. (1893).....1725 Munsey Building.
 TREDWAY, REV. S. B. (1892).....R. F. D. 1, Havre de Grace, Md.
 TRIPPE, ANDREW C. (1877).....347 N. Charles St.
 TROUPE, MRS. CALVIN FERRIS (1914)...2322 Eutaw Place.
 TROUPE, RINALDO W. B. (1914).....2322 Eutaw Place.
 *TRUNDLE, WILSON BURNS (1890).....301 St. Paul St.

- TRUNDLE, MRS. WILSON BURNS (1914).....2414 Madison Ave.
 TURNBULL, LAWRENCE (1889).....1530 Park Ave.
 TURNER, J. FRANK (1903).....23 East North Ave.
 TYSON, A. M. (1895).....207 N. Calvert St.
 TYSON, MRS. FLORENCE TYRE (1907)....251 W. Preston St.

 VAN NESS, BARTOW (1909).....306 Chamber of Commerce.
 VEAZEY, GEORGE ROSS (1913).....2907 St. Paul St.
 VICKERY, E. M. (1913).....1223 N. Calvert St.
 VINCENT, JOHN M., PH. D. (1894).....Johns Hopkins University.

 WALTER, MOSES R. (1883).....908 Maryland Trust Building.
 WALTERS, HENRY (1880).....Abell Building.
 WARFIELD, EDWIN (1879).....Fidelity Building.
 WARFIELD, EDWIN, JR. (1914).....Fidelity Building.
 WARFIELD, GEORGE (1913).....624 N. Carrollton Ave.
 WARFIELD, RIDGELY B., M. D. (1907)....845 Park Ave.
 WARFIELD, S. DAVIES (1902).....40 Continental Trust Building.
 WARNER, C. HOPEWELL (1895).....10 E. Fayette St.
 WATERS, FRANCIS E. (1909).....Union Trust Building.
 WATERS, J. SEYMOUR T. (1902).....222 St. Paul St.
 WATERS, MISS MARGARET (1909).....Carrollton Ave. and Mosher St.
 WATTS, J. CLINTON (1914).....223 St. Paul St.
 WEAVER, JACOB J., JR., M. D. (1889)....Uniontown, Md.
 WENTZ, MRS. H. C. (1911).....2217 Oak St.
 WHITE, JULIAN LE ROY (1887).....2400 W. North Ave.
 WHITE, MILES, JR. (1897).....607 Keyser Building.
 WHITELEY, JAMES S. (1901).....510 Keyser Building.
 WHITRIDGE, MORRIS (1890).....10 South St.
 WHITRIDGE, WILLIAM H. (1886).....604 Cathedral St.
 WHITRIDGE, MRS. WM. H. (1911).....604 Cathedral St.
 WILKINSON, A. L., M. D. (1910).....Raspeburg, Balto. Co., Md.
 WILL, ALLEN S. (1910).....2620 N. Calvert St.
 WILLARD, DANIEL (1913).....B. & O. Building.
 WILLIAMS, FRED R. (1914).....213 Courtland St.
 WILLIAMS, HENRY (1887).....Union Trust Building.
 WILLIAMS, HENRY W. (1891).....1113 Fidelity Building.
 WILLIAMS, N. WINSLOW (1896).....1113 Fidelity Building.
 WILLIAMS, STEVENSON A. (1914).....Belair, Md.
 WILLIAMS, T. J. C. (1907).....Juvenile Court.
 WILLIS, GEORGE R. (1902).....213 Courtland St.
 WILSON, J. APPLETON (1893).....800 Law Building.
 WILSON, WILLIAM B. (1872).....3 N. Calvert St.
 WILSON, MRS. WILLIAM T. (1898).....1129 St. Paul St.
 WINCHESTER, MARSHALL (1902).....Fayette & St. Paul, S. W.
 WINCHESTER, WILLIAMS (1880).....National Union Bank.
 WISE, HENRY A. (1882).....11 W. Mulberry St.

WOODALL, CASPER G. (1909).....	American Office.
WOODBUFF, CALDWELL, M. D. (1914)....	3410 Garrison Ave.
WOODS, HIRAM, M. D. (1911).....	842 Park Ave.
WOODSIDE, JAMES S. (1913).....	1012 St. Paul St.
WOOTTON, W. H. (1905).....	10 South St.
WOORTHINGTON, CLAUDE (1905).....	110 Chamber of Commerce.
WROTH, LAWRENCE C. (1909).....	215 E. Preston St.
WROTH, REV. PEREGRINE (1908).....	215 E. Preston St.
WYATT, J. B. NOEL (1889).....	1012 Keyser Building.
*WYLLIE, DOUGLAS M. (1900).....	412 North St.
